

1547

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 14-18 (59-64). Tomorrow variable.  
7 (52-61). Yesterday's temp. 12-10  
INDOOR: Cloudy. Temp. 12-10 (54-50).  
variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-7  
HANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair.  
(59-61). NEW YORK: Variable. Temp.  
Yesterday's temp. 20-5 (68-45).  
ONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10-12	Lebanon	51-55
Belgium	10-12	Luxembourg	10-12
Denmark	8-12	Morocco	1-20
Eire	11-12	Netherlands	12-15
Finland	2-10	Nigeria	40-50
France	2-10	Norway	2-15
Germany	12-15	Portugal	10-15
Greece	10-12	Spain	25-35
Great Britain	10-12	Sweden	25-35
India	25-35	Switzerland	10-15
Iran	20-30	Turkey	10-20
Italy	20-30	U.S. Military (Cen.)	60-80
Japan	1-20	Yugoslavia	10-15

1547

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26-27, 1974

Established 1887



Cypriot students during the anti-American demonstration in Nicosia Friday.

## Cites U.S.-Turkish Military Accord

### Ikara Warns Against Aid Cutoff

RA, Oct. 25 (AP).—Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said at a cutoff of U.S. military aid to Turkey "would not be a defense relations between Turkey and the United States, in the strongest sense, in a high official since the beginning of the congressive to discontinue military aid to Turkey, which would not accept any pressure from any country in its foreign policy." In Washington, the State Department declined comment on Ersoy's statement.

possibility that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger may visit Turkey soon, but that no date has been set.

#### Cyprus Demonstration

NICOSIA, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Shouting "Yankees go home," Greek Cypriot students burned an American flag today in a demonstration in downtown Nicosia. About 5,000 students held the flag demonstration to protest the lack of American efforts to halt the Turkish invasion of the Mediterranean island three months ago.

A strong guard of police and

soldiers prevented their plan to march to the U.S. Embassy, where Ambassador Roger Davies was shot and killed by anti-American rioters in August. The students rallied in the square and paraded to government headquarters. They carried banners reading "No Kissinger solutions for Cyprus," "Shame on NATO, murderer of Cyprus." They paraded to the office of President Glafkos Clerides, who sent word that he was too busy to see them. The students demanded the resignation of Archbishop Makarios, whose ouster as president in July 1974 by the National Guard led to the July 20 Turkish invasion.

## Voting in Bavaria and Hesse Provides a Test for Schmidt

BONN, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt faces his first major test of public sentiment on Sunday when one-quarter of the nation's voters go to the polls in two state elections. The 11 million voters electing new parliaments in Bavaria and Hesse are expected to provide an indication of the standing of Mr. Schmidt and his cabinet since he took over from Willy Brandt in May following the Guillaume espionage affair.

The two elections also involve nine seats in the 41-seat Bundestag (upper house), which is made up of parliamentarians from the Federal Republic's 10 states. At present, the conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian wing, the Christian Social Union (CSU) control the Bundestag by a single seat. This enables them to block or delay bills pushed through the Bundestag (lower house) by the left-liberal coalition.

The Bavarian parliament is controlled by CSU members, allowing them to occupy the state's five Bundestag seats in Bonn.

**Red Hesse**  
Hesse, with its smaller population, is entitled to four seats in the upper house and they are occupied by Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party. This has been the case in the heavily industrialized state since World War II, giving it the nickname of "Red Hesse." Opinion polls favor the Social Democrats to hold on to their seats with the help of their junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

#### Subscribers

Spreading strikes in the French postal service are causing serious delays in the distribution of the International Herald Tribune in the Paris area and elsewhere. The IHT apologizes for the inconvenience caused by the delayed deliveries.

## Kissinger, Brezhnev Confer on Arms Curb

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, met for more than five hours today and talked almost exclusively about the key problem of putting further curbs on each side's arsenal of offensive strategic weapons.

A brief communiqué issued at the close of tonight's session said that both leaders regarded the exchange of views as "useful" and would continue discussions tomorrow. Mr. Kissinger's final day in the Soviet capital. He leaves for New Delhi early Sunday morning, on the second leg of his three-week trip to more than a dozen countries.

Officials of both countries declined to go into details about today's discussions, which lasted two hours and 45 minutes in the morning and 2 1/2 hours tonight. The officials limited themselves to saying that Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Brezhnev and their aides "gave detailed consideration to matters related to possible further measures on the further limitation of strategic arms."

A U.S. spokesman said that the atmosphere was "very friendly and very cordial," in keeping with the tone of yesterday's first day of talks, which were devoted primarily to issues other than strategic arms limitation.

#### Little Light Shed

The noncommittal nature of the joint statement shed little light on whether Mr. Kissinger had made much progress with the "fairly concrete ideas" he had brought with him from Washington on how to step up the pace of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Kissinger hopes to secure Soviet acceptance of certain concepts that could be announced by the time President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev hold their first meeting, widely believed here to be all but set for next month somewhere in the Far East.

Mr. Kissinger's ideas are more specific than general guidelines but not specific enough to be called formal proposals, American officials have said. The purpose of the American plan, approved at a National Security Council meeting in Washington before Mr. Kissinger departed, was to develop a common approach with the Soviet Union on which areas in the strategic-arms field to focus attention in coming months. It was the first time that strategic arms limitation was discussed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Egypt's President Anwar Sadat (left) is welcomed by King Hassan II of Morocco in Rabat on Friday.

## Elections a Possibility

### Fanfani Drops Effort to Form A New Center-Left Coalition

ROME, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Aminore Fanfani tonight gave up trying to get to Socialists and Social Democrats back together in another government and resigned as premier-designate.

Observers said that Mr. Fanfani's failure effectively ended the attempt to reform the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans that has ruled Italy for 12 years.

"Neither the gravity of the problems facing Italy, nor the program for resolving them put forward by the Christian Democrats, nor the task undertaken by me were enough to reconstitute a clear, compact, valid solidarity among the four parties," Mr. Fanfani said.

President Giovanni Leone announced that he would begin a new round of consultations with parliamentary leaders Monday.

Political sources said that Mr. Leone may be forced to ask the Christian Democrats to form a minority government. If that were not possible, he would call elections, they predicted.

Another possibility open to Mr. Leone would be to name a new premier-designate to try to form a center-right government without the Socialists, the sources said.

The government of Mariano Rumor resigned Oct. 3 after bitter feuding by coalition partners on how to face the severe economic crisis. Mr. Leone named Mr. Fanfani Oct. 14 to try to patch up the old center-left formula.

Mr. Fanfani first met individually with the party leaders and then carried out a letter-writing campaign to get the feuding Social Democrats and Socialists back together.

Verbal Sniping

However, the two parties kept up verbal sniping throughout Mr. Fanfani's consultations and a last-ditch effort yesterday failed to get them to join in what would have been Italy's 37th government since the fall of Fascism.

Politicians said that Mr. Fanfani's failure brought an end to the center-left coalition formula which Mr. Fanfani himself created in 1962 and which has ruled Italy almost continually since.

The Social Democrats met earlier today and sent a letter to Mr. Fanfani in which they again insisted that the Socialists stop their flirtation with the Communists in city and regional governments.

The current crisis broke out when the Social Democrats accused the Socialists of trying to ease the Communists into the government when the Socialists demanded that labor unions be consulted on any action to strengthen the economy.

## Arab Ministers Rebuff Hussein On West Bank

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Overriding Jordanian objections, Arab foreign ministers today adopted a recommendation supporting establishment of a Palestinian state on the Jordan River's West Bank once Israel withdraws its troops from all or part of it.

A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said 19 of the 20 Arab states attending the ministerial conference voted for the recommendation, with one Jordan in opposition. He called it a "historic decision." Sources close to the ministerial conference said that the United States has warned some Arab leaders it would not participate in any moves for a West Bank agreement with Israel if Jordan were excluded in favor of the PLO.

The conference said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made the American attitude known to Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat during the secretary's Middle East tour earlier this month.

The recommendation adopted today by the ministers, and disclosed to newsmen by Jordanian and Palestinian spokesmen, would in effect mean the exclusion of Jordan if the measure is ratified by a summit conference scheduled to open here tomorrow, the sources said.

But the recommendation is subject to change at the summit, they said, and it may have to be amended to include a role for Jordan in order to avoid a possible walkout by King Hussein and isolation of his Hashimite kingdom from the rest of the Arab world.

Jordanian delegate Hashem Abu-Amara said his delegation opposed the measure on the grounds that the West Bank was part of Jordan in accordance with a 1949 referendum which approved its take-over.

All other Arab countries, however, consider the West Bank Palestinian territory which Jordan held in trust until the area was conquered by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Without identifying the United States by name, Abu-Amara said that certain "big powers" had told Jordan officials that if it were excluded from a West Bank settlement, "not one inch of the West Bank is going to be recovered from Israel by peaceful means."

Conference sources said this was a reference to Mr. Kissinger's warning.

Hashem for Long War

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrilla leader George Habash today called on Iraq, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen to back a long people's war against Israel in the style of the Vietnamese conflict.

Mr. Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the list submitted by the Beirut-based umbrella body for guerrilla groups does not include Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

His deputy, Farouk al-Kaddumi, a member of the delegation, is listed as head of the PLO political department.

Israeli Controversy

TEL AVIV, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin moved to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But No Gasoline Rationing

## Madrid Announces Measures To Cut Energy Consumption

MADRID, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The Spanish government today announced a list of energy-conserving measures ranging from cuts in the supply of fuel oil to an early close of television broadcasts and public spectacles.

The restrictions are part of emergency measures aimed at keeping the economy going and Spain's balance of payments stable in the face of what the government called an "economic crisis of a universally recognized seriousness" which is affecting Spain as much as the rest of the world.

The vice-premier and finance minister, Antonio Barrera de Irujo, announced the program at a news conference. He said the government had three basic aims in 1975:

- To assure the level of employment, taking all possible measures to avoid unemployment rising to more than 2 per cent of the labor force of 13.2 million.
- To reduce substantially the inflation spiral to four percent, without letting economic growth drop below 4.5 per cent.
- To preserve monetary reserves (\$6 billion) by reducing consumption and increasing exports.

To Cut Oil Bill

Mr. Barrera de Irujo said the fourfold increase in the cost of oil was the heaviest strain on Spain's balance of payments. He said the government was taking the following measures to reduce Spain's oil bill:

- Industries will obtain fuel oil at current prices for 90 per cent of their 1973 consumption and pay a surcharge for any oil used above that quota.
- The use of heating oil will be restricted to 80 per cent of the previous year.

## U.S. Road Toll Dipped Again in September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Deaths on the nation's highways declined in September for the 11th consecutive month, and the Transportation Department said yesterday that traffic accidents this year may take 10,000 fewer lives than the 55,000 in 1973.

The department said that the September death toll of 4,173 was 7.5, or 14.8 per cent, below that of September, 1973. The decline started late last year when the energy shortage forced a reduction in driving and lowered speed limits.

## Because of Low Charter Rates

### Airlines Balking at Fare Rises They Requested

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP).—Scheduled airlines flying the North Atlantic have unexpectedly balked at putting into effect an average 10-per-cent fare increase on Nov. 1, although they proposed the higher fares in the first place.

The airlines feared that, if they implement the increases approved this week by the Civil Aeronautics Board, they would give too great an advantage to the charter carriers with which they compete.

The airlines said that the new minimum charter rates as compared with the new scheduled rates are too low.

The reports from the scheduled airlines, meeting in Geneva in an executive session of the International Air Transport Association, occurred as the CAB urged

them to put the increases into effect quickly in order to prevent chaos over fares.

Many passengers already have bought tickets for flights after Oct. 31 at the higher fares. If the increases do not go into effect, the difference will have to be refunded.

The increases range from 2.5 per cent to 19 per cent, depending on the fare.

Sources close to the IATA negotiations believed that the most likely outcome would be for the scheduled airlines to go ahead with the increases, let them run through the winter when charter competition is not significant, and negotiate new fares before next April when the European travel season begins.

But other choices under consideration by the IATA, the scheduled airlines' rate-fixing organization, included:

- Keeping current fares in effect for the winter.
- Modifying the scheduled fares before Nov. 1 to make them more competitive with the charter rates.
- Informing governments there is no fare agreement.

#### Differential Figure

The last would be the most extreme choice and would lead to a so-called "open-rate" situation. Each airline would be free to set its own fares, subject to approval of governments. Some said this could produce a rate war with the airlines competing in ticket prices. Others said the scheduled airlines would tend to keep fares where they were.

The airlines had been negotiating under the assumption that the round-trip differential between the lowest available scheduled fare and the lowest charter

fare should be \$45 in the winter and \$80 in the summer.

The CAB issued charter rate guidelines which took into account not only seasonal factors but also the size of an airplane.

Under the guidelines, the charter fare difference on a plane with more than 230 seats (the kind most frequently flown by charter airlines) would be \$140 less than the lowest comparable scheduled fare. IATA members said that this would make them noncompetitive.

#### Boston Traffic Drops

BOSTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Transatlantic passenger traffic decreased by 11 per cent at Logan International Airport during the first eight months of 1974, the first decline since the start of jet passenger service, the Massachusetts Port Authority reported today.



## Callaghan Questions Benefit Of British-S. Africa Navy Pact

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said tonight that a naval defense pact with South Africa should be allowed to lapse if the political embarrassment to Britain outweighs the military value.

In a speech here, he accused the Pretoria government of manipulating and misrepresenting a just-concluded visit by 11 British Navy warships to Cape Town in order to try to indicate British support for the segregationist republic while it is under attack at the United Nations.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Labor government returned to power earlier this month, would "look again at the value of the Simonstown agreement."

If it is important to British security to maintain the pact, then it must be continued, he said, adding that the political embarrassment it causes Britain throughout the world must also be weighed by ministers.

### A Question of Equality

If there is no equality between the political damage and military usefulness of the pact, then it should be brought to an end or allowed to wither on the vine, Mr. Callaghan said. The foreign secretary also announced that Britain would not support the current move to expel South Africa from the UN, although he said this did not lessen British opposition to the apartheid policies of the Pretoria government.

Britain believes all nations should be represented at the UN whatever their policies, and it opposes the idea of expelling any nation because its policies are detestable or unpleasant, he said.

## Arab Aides Rebuff King On West Bank

(Continued from Page 1) undercuts his political opposition today, saying its efforts to force Israeli retention of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan would, if successful, end all prospects for Middle East peace and plunge the region into war.

In a national television interview, Mr. Rabin said he was confident that the move by the Likud opposition bloc would fall before the issue of the West Bank comes up as a formal resolution in the Knesset (parliament).

The Likud has been circulating a petition calling on the Knesset to take action to insure that the West Bank be kept under Israeli rule. Likud leaders say they have collected more than 300,000 signatures on the petition.

Mr. Rabin said the petition had "grave significance" because "it will result in the world condemning us and saying, 'The State of Israel is closing down the way to peace.'"

In a speech at the northern coastal city of Haifa, Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, retired, a leader of the Likud bloc, said he was skeptical of the Arabs' intentions to make peace with Israel and for this reason Israel should not give up any part of the West Bank or the Golan Heights on the Syrian frontier.

Gen. Sharon, commander of the Israeli armored force that crossed the Suez Canal into Egypt in last year's war, said Israel could make further territorial concessions to the Egyptians in the Sinai Desert, but that even there the Jewish state had to keep the oil fields at Abu Rhodeh, and Sharm el-Sheikh, at the strategic southern tip of the peninsula.

## UNESCO Allows PLO to Observe

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Palestine Liberation Organization and 14 African freedom movements were voted observer status today at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's general assembly by a vote of 56 to 2.

The United States and Israel voted against the move. The Common Market nations and eight other countries abstained from the vote.

U.S. delegate William Jones said that the negative vote was cast for juridical reasons. Abstaining nations gave similar explanations.

To do so would weaken the UN's distinguishing feature—its universal membership, he added.

Under the controversial defense agreement, drawn up in 1956 and renewed in 1967, South Africa provides fuel, stores and repair facilities for British warships at Simonstown, near Cape Town, in peacetime and would do so even in a war situation in which South Africa was not involved.

John Kierdes

The pact gives the British Navy its only base between Gibraltar and Singapore and allows frequent joint exercises between South Africa and passing British warships. Navy chiefs value the agreement because of the Soviet buildup in the Indian Ocean.

The latest visit was authorized by the government as purely operational, but reports from South Africa suggested social fraternization and warmth between the two navies.

These reports disturbed Mr. Callaghan, who asked the Defense Ministry in London for an explanation. They also infuriated left-wing members of the ruling Labor party, who want to isolate South Africa completely.

The party's left-wing chairman, Ian Mikardo, today presented a motion to Labor's national executive committee deploring the naval exercise in South Africa and calling on the government to insure that ministers "do not repeat this gross error." The motion will be considered by the executive Wednesday.

Ouster Motion at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI).—The three African members of the Security Council submitted a resolution today calling for the expulsion of South Africa from the UN because of its racial policy.

Kerry, Mauritania and Cameroon put the resolution before the 15-nation council, which was in its fifth day of debate on South Africa.

The resolution followed a pledge to the council by South Africa to "move away" from racial discrimination, indicating an easing of its apartheid policy, which has drawn UN criticism for almost two decades. The pledge drew an accusation of "sham" from black African diplomats.

## U.K. Government Will Pay for Thalidomide Tax

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The government announced today that it will pay the equivalent of \$2 million (\$12 million) to a trust fund for thalidomide children to offset taxes on payments from the fund.

The government decision was aimed at defusing a nationwide furor that erupted after families of the deformed children learned that they would be taxed on payments from the fund, set up in 1973 by the Distillers Co.

The giant whisky and chemical manufacturer, which marketed the drug in Britain, agreed to pay the return of 43 British thalidomide children annual compensation totaling about \$2 million for seven years. The government has agreed to pay the taxes because it was not possible to change the tax laws, a treasury official explained.

The children's mothers, while pregnant, had taken thalidomide, a tranquilizer which was later found to have crippling effects on the unborn fetus.

Children whose mothers took thalidomide when it was being prescribed between 1958 and 1961 were often born lacking a limb or limbs. Thalidomide crippled children in other European countries, North America and Australia.

## Shreveport, La., Is Reported Most Segregated City in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Shreveport, La., was the most segregated of 109 American cities surveyed by the nonprofit Council on Municipal Performance.

Housing segregation is most pronounced in the South and least so in California and university towns, the council said in a report yesterday.

East Orange and Camden, N.J., were listed among the least segregated cities, but Newark, N.J., was among those showing a strong increase in segregation during the 1960s.

The council said its ratings were derived from the 1970 census. The tabulations were prepared under the direction of Prof. Karl Taeuber of the University of Wisconsin.

With respect to blacks, Indians and Asians, the council said 97.4 per cent of the nonwhites in Shreveport would have to change their places of residence to make that city's housing pattern random with respect to race. The next most segregated were Winston-Salem, N.C.; Augusta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Charlotte, N.C.; and Dallas, Texas.

Least Segregated

By comparison, in Cambridge, Mass., a university town, 52.6 per cent of nonwhites would have to move to make a random distribution. Following Cambridge on the list of least segregated cities were San Francisco and Sacramento, Calif.; East Orange, N.J.; and Berkeley, Calif.

The council defined "random distribution" as providing the same percentage of nonwhites in each block of a city as there were nonwhites in the city as a whole. Thus, if a city had a nonwhite population of 30 per cent, under random distribution 30 per cent of the residents of each block in that city would be nonwhites.



FACES IN THE CROWD—President Ford shaking hands with people who greeted him in Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday. Crowd was friendly, baby and secret service man were not.

Says He Decided Not to Tell Police

## Mobster 'Knew' Miss Hearst's Whereabouts

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP).—Former gangster Mickey Cohen, enlisted by publisher Randolph Hearst and his wife, Catherine, to find their missing daughter, says he knew where she was 10 days ago but does not know where she is now.

In separate interviews yesterday with NBC-TV and San Francisco television reporter Marilyn Baker, Cohen said he used his own money and various contacts—some of them members or sympathizers of the Symbionese Liberation Army, which carried out the abduction—to trace SLA members William and Emily Harris and 20-year-old Patricia Hearst.

Cohen, who said he began the quest as a personal favor to the Hearst family, refused to say where Miss Hearst was when he located her, except that she was not in California.

He added that he never saw the girl himself. "I couldn't, my parole board won't let me go anywhere," he said. Cohen was released from prison in 1973 after serving 10 years for tax evasion.

He also said she has since moved and that he did not tell anyone where she was because the police would arrest her if they found her.

"When I knew she would have to come in—to go to prison, I said, just forget about it as far as I'm concerned. I don't bring nobody in to go to prison," Cohen said.

Hearst Doubts Story

Mr. Hearst said today he does not believe that Cohen knew where his daughter was 10 days ago. "I think he wants to help," Mr. Hearst said. "It's possible he had information indicating where she is, but it's unlikely."

Miss Hearst was kidnapped Feb. 4 by the SLA, but several months later she announced that she had rejected her family and joined forces with the terrorist group. She was later charged with violating the federal firearms laws and with bank robbery in connection with the \$10,690 holdup of the Elgin Bank in San Francisco April 15.

In the KPIX-TV interview with Miss Baker, Cohen said it might take violence to free Miss Hearst.

"The people I had been in con-

tact with related to me that Patty Hearst may have to be brought out the same way that she was brought in. She may have to be brought out by force." Cohen also confirmed the Oct. 7 meeting in Los Angeles between himself, the Hearsts and their attorney, James MacInnis. After that meeting, the group was

stopped and questioned by the police at Los Angeles International Airport.

Not recognizing the couple, the police reportedly threatened to arrest Mr. Hearst for conspiring with a known criminal before the Hearsts were able to identify themselves and were allowed to leave.

The Prime Minister, who left later for Canada after three days here, said that he had come to Brussels to press the community to define its stand on matters of international trade and economic relations.

He also said he wished to remind the EEC of Canada's entrance at a time when his country was trying to diversify its trade, which is now predominantly with the United States, and dilute its dependence on its "large and friendly" southern neighbor.

He also said he had told the North Atlantic Council, NATO's top political body, when he addressed it here yesterday, that Canadians would like the alliance to rectify its insufficiencies.

Scotland Yard Raids Homes of IRA Supporters

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Police raided the homes of sympathizers of the Irish Republican Army in London and the English provinces at dawn today in a hunt for guerrilla bombers.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that Special Branch and bomb squad officers visited 20 addresses, 10 in London and 10 in Bristol, Birmingham and Liverpool. Documents were seized but no arrests made.

The raids came amid an upsurge of bombings in England. Most of the attacks are blamed on the Provisional wing of the IRA. So far this year, the IRA is believed to have been responsible for the planting of 43 bombs in England, mostly in London.

Shootings in Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Gnomes tried to kill two Roman Catholics in separate incidents here within the last 24 hours, security forces said.

Police sources said that the two murder attempts, in which the victims were slightly wounded, appeared to be extremist Protestant revenge for the wounding of two Protestant workers the previous day.

Ireland in EEC Even If U.K. Quits

DUBLIN, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Ireland will stay in the European Economic Community even if Britain pulls out, the government said today.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman confirmed the policy after a hint last night by Finance Minister Richie Ryan.

Speaking to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ryan said that investors should not be bothered by Britain's indecision on continued Common Market membership and could be assured of Ireland's intention to stay in.

Threatens to Withhold Canada's Raw Goods

## Trudeau Urges EEC to Negotiate on Trade

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau warned the European Economic Community today to negotiate with Canada on trade links or risk losing out on his country's raw materials.

After two hours of talks with the EEC Commission, he said to newsmen: "We are telling the Europeans bilaterally and as a community, 'You may think you are going to be able to take all our raw materials out—don't you?'"

Mr. Trudeau said that he told the commission that Canada was formulating drastic new policies in the fields of energy, natural resources and foreign investment. "We are defining our policies and if you want to get in there, you'd better embark on this process of negotiation," he said.

Let Such Deal

His talks with the commission, which negotiates trade deals on behalf of the EEC's nine member states, centered on Canada's demand for a nonpreferential trade agreement, which would be the first of its kind between the EEC and an industrialized country.

Canada has been pressing for two years for closer trade links with the community, but the EEC governments have not yet given the commission permission to open negotiations.

Mr. Trudeau said that his talks had shown that it was too early yet to talk of a contractual link between Canada and the EEC, but there would be more discussions on what form strengthened relations could take.

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Zankov Memoirs Out

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI).—A new edition of Marshal Georgi Zhukov's memoirs, "Reminiscences and Reflections," completed shortly before the marshal's death this year, has been published in the Soviet Union, the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

Five leaders of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party were ordered held today for trial next Monday before the Tribunal of Public Order on charges of illegal association and propaganda. The five include Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, a young Seville lawyer, who has been identified as the man elected to be the party's secretary-general at a convention held near Paris a few days ago. The charges go back to

W. Berlin to Try E. Berlin Suspect

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The West Berlin chief prosecutor ruled today that Ingrid Bruckmann, 18, sought in East Germany on suspicion of murdering her father, will not be extradited.

The chief prosecutor annulled a West Berlin court's earlier decision to extradite Miss Bruckmann. His office said that Miss Bruckmann, who allegedly killed her father in 1972 and then fled to West Berlin, would be tried by a West German court later this year.

West Berlin justice authorities have informed the East German prosecutor general of the ruling and said that West Berlin authorities would ask East Germany to provide evidence.

In a reference to Cyprus, where Canadian troops serving with the UN peace force were killed during the recent fighting, he asked: "What's wrong with an alliance where you can have two member countries (Greece and Turkey) fighting over a country which happens to be a member of the Commonwealth?"

Shrugs Off Remark

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP).—Mr. Trudeau today shrugged off the

comment attributed to a Nixon was contained in a transcript that accompanied playing of a tape at the West gate cover-up trial in Washington.

Kissinger, Brezhnev Discuss Further Curbs on Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

ed at such a high level, and so intensively, since last June's summit meeting here. In that meeting, Mr. Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon failed to agree on any substantive curbs, and decided to seek an extension, to 1985, of the interim agreement that expires in 1977.

Limited Effort

At the summit, the Americans tried to get an agreement that was limited to the number of multiple-warhead missiles possessed by both sides, an area where the United States has a large advantage, and the number of launchers, where the Russians have an edge.

The two sides could not agree, despite the pressure of the 1977 deadline facing them and the possibility of a new arms race after that date. Now, the United States wants to explore with the Russians a more extensive accord, covering more weapons systems, and spread over a longer period of time.

Mr. Kissinger's ideas were said to include various options available to the Russians, but basically the propositions were aimed at allowing each side to continue development of its weaponry to a

Pravda, the official Communist party paper, gave front-page treatment today to Mr. Kissinger's remarks yesterday with Brezhnev and ran extended excerpts from the speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger at a lunch given by the Russians.

4,000 Spanish Doctors Win Strike Against Loyalty Oath

By Henry Gimger

MADRID, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Medical services in public hospitals and clinics returned to normal today after the government yielded to 4,000 striking doctors and dropped its requirement that they have a "good conduct" certificate.

The certificate, delivered by the police, in effect amounted to an attestation of political "acceptability." The success of the strike against it was another sign of the mounting pressure to loosen the tight reins held by the present political system over Spanish society.

Only a limited number of internships are available to medical school graduates in health establishments run by the social security system, the majority of those existing in the country. The fact that the competitive examinations included qualifications that had nothing to do with medical ability had long been resented among the young doctors.

Service Reduced

The strike went on for three weeks, severely reducing service in hospitals, wards and out-patient departments. The certificate was the major issue. Other demands included better pay and working conditions. These demands will now be negotiated.

Members of other liberal professions came to the doctors' support. In general, persons working for the government are required to pledge loyalty to the constitution. In addition, a certificate has been required if there is an official record of some political activity considered objectionable.

The certificate has mainly affected persons connected with leftist groups which the government appears to want to exclude from legal political life. The legalization of political associations in the next few months is under study, but it is not expected to cover the two main leftist parties, the Communists and Socialists.

5 Held for Trial

Five leaders of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party were ordered held today for trial next Monday before the Tribunal of Public Order on charges of illegal association and propaganda. The five include Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, a young Seville lawyer, who has been identified as the man elected to be the party's secretary-general at a convention held near Paris a few days ago. The charges go back to

W. Berlin to Try E. Berlin Suspect

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The West Berlin chief prosecutor ruled today that Ingrid Bruckmann, 18, sought in East Germany on suspicion of murdering her father, will not be extradited.

The chief prosecutor annulled a West Berlin court's earlier decision to extradite Miss Bruckmann. His office said that Miss Bruckmann, who allegedly killed her father in 1972 and then fled to West Berlin, would be tried by a West German court later this year.

West Berlin justice authorities have informed the East German prosecutor general of the ruling and said that West Berlin authorities would ask East Germany to provide evidence.

Ford Continue To Brief Nixon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—President Ford still is so secret foreign-policy briefings former President Richard Nixon and did so again today, it is using electronic military cuts instead of aircraft, House officials said.

Deputy Press Secretary Eustace said that summer National Security Council talks are being sent to Mr. Nixon in a high-security circuit.

White House basement to Coast Guard vessel near former president's San Clemente, residence.

"That's how the packet delivered last Friday and how the packet was delivered today," Mr. Eustace told news.

30 Die on Sao Tome

LISBON, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—More than 30 people were killed in a landslide which through a ravine on the gulf island of Sao Tome in the African coast, the Portuguese news agency said.



STREET SCENE—Chicago police trying to catch one of the students involved in a fight between white, black and Latin high school students Thursday. The officer on the ground was hit by rocks. Two others were injured and thirty students arrested.

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## Obituary

Yekaterina Furtseva, 63,  
Soviet Minister of Culture

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (NYP).—Yekaterina Furtseva, 63, Minister of Culture and the only woman in Soviet history to be chosen a member of the ruling inner circle of the Communist party, died today of a heart attack.

A vigorous, energetic woman born to a family of textile workers, she followed a political career often colored by controversy, as an ally of the late premier and party leader Nikita Khrushchev.

She rose to membership in the ruling Communist party Presidium in June, 1957, after helping Khrushchev in his power struggle with rivals that year, held a post as a national party secretary and then became minister of culture in May, 1960—a post she held until her death.

## Fading Star

Her political star had been fading in recent years, especially after a scandal earlier this year over her construction of a \$170,000 dacha outside Moscow for her daughter, using state materials at bargain wholesale prices. She was officially reprimanded, made to repay a large portion of the cost of the dacha and passed over as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet, the nominal Soviet legislature, where she had served for 20 years.

Only personal intervention by P. Leonid Brezhnev was reported to have saved her from being dropped as a minister when the cabinet was officially reconstituted this past summer.

Although she outspokenly condemned Alexander Solzhenitsyn and was publicly critical of abstract modern art, her passing was privately lamented by a number of liberal Soviet intellectuals who feared that a more conservative figure might replace her.

By experience a Communist party careerist, organizer and administrator, Mrs. Furtseva was also known for having used her term as minister of culture to promote cultural exchanges with the United States, France, West Germany and other Western nations.

So extensive had her foreign contacts and travels become in recent years that there were recurrent rumors that Mrs. Furtseva and her husband, Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin, might be posted to the United Nations, where Mr. Firyubin would become the senior Soviet representative.

It was reported that former critics of Khrushchev had long wanted her removed from the Council of Ministers as one of

the last holdovers of the Khrushchev era, and some had seized the dacha scandal as a pretext for replacing her.

In the sphere of domestic culture, Mrs. Furtseva was known as a firm administrator who generally took a tough line but had favorites like Bolshoi ballerina Maya Plisetskaya, poet Yevgeny Yevushenko and even cellist Mikhail Rostropovich, for whom she made exceptions to general controls.

Her early years as minister of culture coincided with the ferment of the Khrushchev period, but subsequently, primary controls over the arts and literature were said to have passed to higher party officials such as Mikhail Suslov, the top party ideologist,



Yekaterina Furtseva

and Pyotr Demichev, party secretary for culture, as the cultural line grew more conservative.

Italian Aide Says Coup Plot  
Envisioned A-Pollution, Panic

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Oct. 25.—Rightist terrorists planned to pollute Italian aqueducts with radioactive material to cause panic as a first step in a coup which was scheduled to take place two months ago, Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti said yesterday.

Mr. Andreotti told a parliamentary committee that the plot was one of many attributed to rightists.

"The Defense Intelligence Service (DIS) delivered a report to the judiciary Oct. 1 mentioning the terrible threat of terrorist use of radioactive material, including pollution of aqueducts," Mr. Andreotti told the Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee. He said the plan was "analytically studied and was to be carried out by means of the theft of said material in a north Italian nuclear center."

"It is believed that specific arrest warrants were issued also as a result of this report," Mr. Andreotti said.

Rightist groups have been accused of trying to prepare the ground for a coup by acts of ter-

ror, including three major bombings in the last five years.

Sixteen persons died in a Milan bank bombing in 1969. A bombing at an anti-Fascist rally in Brescia on May 28 killed eight and a blast on a Rome-Munich train on Aug. 4 killed 12.

Mr. Andreotti also shed more light on a rightist coup attempt which was called off after its first stages on the night of Dec. 8, 1970. Investigators said it was led by the late Prince Junio Valerio Borghese.

Mr. Andreotti said there were conflicting reports on what happened. He said that "findings by SID are in contrast with what was stated at the time" by the interior minister of that period, Franco Restivo. The statement has been seen as confirmation that armed groups had infiltrated the interior ministry and that about 300 paramilitary Forest Rangers moved to within a few hundred yards of the national radio and television center here, as widely published news reports said.

## Attempt Called ON

The order to attack never came and the attempt was called off for undisclosed reasons.

Prince Borghese, a Fascist war hero, died in Spain in August.

Members of his clandestine National Front, mostly disbanded Fascists, are still operating in the country, Mr. Andreotti said. The minister ruled out any cooperation with the plotters from the armed forces.

Greece Denies  
Exiles Posed  
Coup ThreatElection's Disruption  
Called Their Target

ATHENS, Oct. 25 (AP).—The Greek government today denied any danger of a military coup. It said the former military dictatorship leaders whom it rounded up this week were trying to organize disturbances and terrorist activity to force cancellation of next month's election.

A government communiqué said all army units were calm and their officers and men were "dedicated solely to their military duties." Under these circumstances an attempt at organizing a coup is absolutely unthinkable.

Greece on Nov. 17 will have its first parliamentary election in more than 10 years. The leader of the 1971 colonels' coup, George Papadopoulos, and four of his closest associates were arrested Wednesday on charges of conspiracy and were confined to an island in the Aegean.

Informed military sources said Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, who ousted Mr. Papadopoulos in a general's coup last November, escaped arrest and is hiding in Athens. They denied reports that Gen. Ioannidis, former head of the military police, had escaped abroad.

## Student Uprising

Gen. Ioannidis, Mr. Papadopoulos and several other former police and army officers have also been charged with responsibility for 18 deaths during the student uprising last year that touched off the general's coup.

Andreas Papandreu, the leftist leader of the Panhellenic Socialist party, charged at an election rally on the island of Corfu that the arrests were "pre-electoral fireworks" intended to intimidate the public into voting for conservative candidates led by Premier Constantine Karamanlis.

Mr. Papandreu also said there was no danger of a military takeover, because "the people and the army are now united."

## Rightist Critic

ATHENS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Petros Garofalakis, leader of the rightist National Democratic Union, today criticized the government for deporting Mr. Papadopoulos and his four aides.

"The practice of deportation for political reasons does not exist in any democratic country," Mr. Garofalakis said during a news conference.



INSPIRATIONAL MASTICATION—Mrs. Elliott McDonald with her Afghan hound, Alexis, who chewed up an old mitten (above) and won a \$50 prize in the Mid-Mississippi art competition weaving category in Davenport, Ia. Friday. The amusing, but mildly embarrassing, hoax was discovered when the dog was brought to the gallery to claim the prize.

## Role of Doctor, a Suicide, Is Questionable

## Tracing Bizarre Death of an Amin Ex-Wife

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Oct. 25.—The soldiers exhumed the body of Dr. Peter Mubwa Mukasa, put handcuffs on it and took it from the family burial plot in southwest Uganda to Kampala, the capital.

This month, it is still in the mortuary of Kampala's Mulago Hospital. The family is afraid to try to claim it.

Mr. Mukasa poisoned himself rather than be questioned about the death in August of Kay Amin, a former wife of Uganda's President Idi Amin.

In Uganda, where it is an honor to be buried with one's ancestors, Dr. Mukasa has been denied that privilege.

## Question Remains

And the question remains, two months after Mrs. Amin's bizarre death, whether the doctor was responsible for it.

Many persons in Uganda believe that Gen. Amin had his former wife killed, and that the body was cut in four parts and hidden in the doctor's car to incriminate him.

Gen. Amin's version is that she died during an unsuccessful, illegal abortion performed by the physician, who panicked and dissected the body.

In either case, Dr. Mukasa, a respected Kampala surgeon about 40 years of age, must have realized

that he would have had to face interrogation by Uganda's military police, whose tortures and killings on Gen. Amin's behalf are widely known in the country.

On Aug. 13, the doctor gathered his wife and five children, aged 2 to 7, around him in their home in the Kampala suburb of Rubaga. He told them he had to give them medicine for a new strain of malaria.

They all took the pills, including the doctor, and soon afterward, someone found them unconscious.

The doctor and his two eldest children, a boy and a girl, died from the poisonous pills. The wife, two boys and a girl were saved.

Police said that on the same day, they forced the door to the doctor's garage and found the body of Mrs. Amin in the trunk of his car.

Postmortem Finding  
The postmortem backed Gen. Amin. It said Mrs. Amin died of hemorrhages following an abortion and that the dismemberment was "done by someone with a very good knowledge of anatomy."

But a member of one of the bereaved families was told by an officer of the presidential bodyguard that Gen. Amin had sent for his former wife because he

had learned she was dating the doctor. Gen. Amin berated her, slapped her and then told his men:

"Take her and do with her as you wish."

A relative of Kay said that on Friday, Aug. 9, four days before the doctor's death, Mrs. Amin left her Kampala apartment at 6 a.m. with Dr. Mukasa, after returning to get a nightgown.

It would fit both stories—that she was leaving for a brief hospital stay or that she was going on a weekend date with the doctor. Either would be dangerous as she was usually followed by police.

Although Gen. Amin, a Moslem, had divorced Kay and two of his three other wives in April, he still summoned her sometimes to his home for social visits, friends said. She told them he was still jealous.

The bodyguard officer said Dr. Mukasa had taken his life and tried to kill his family because he knew, after finding his garage broken into and the body in his trunk, that the police could not be far behind.

Kay was a radio announcer when Gen. Amin married her 10 years ago. She was buried near her home in the west Nile area.

© Los Angeles Times.

Doubts Arise  
Over Ethiopia's  
Grain CrisisRelief Experts Claim  
Drought Peak Is Over

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 25 (WP).—There is a major controversy between Ethiopia and international relief donors over whether there is a worsening drought situation in the country and over the government's latest request for nearly 280,000 tons of grain for the coming year.

"We know a crisis is around the corner and I do not want to wait until it is here," said Shimeles Adugna, commissioner of the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

"This prediction is quite contrary to the general impression of the agencies and other agricultural experts," an international relief official said.

Ethiopia, the African nation that suffered the highest death toll (300,000 to 500,000) from the worst drought of the century in this continent, made its new request after three months of good-to-excellent rains across most of the country and in the face of preliminary foreign estimates of bumper crops in many regions.

The request also was made as most international relief groups and missionaries are closing down their emergency feeding stations and shelters throughout the country because of the generally improved situation and beginning medium or long-term rehabilitation projects. Some are far more concerned now about the drought and flood disasters in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, where hundreds of millions of persons are threatened with famine.

## Drought Peaks

Part of the controversy involves Ethiopia's continuing reluctance to tap its own available resources to deal with what most foreign relief experts feel are now more than "peaks of drought" scattered across this mountain kingdom.

The government now has more than \$500 million in gold and foreign-exchange holdings, an all-time high, and many donor nations feel that some of that money should be used to purchase cereals. While Ethiopia has received 140,000 tons of grain from a variety of international sources, it has so far purchased only 2,000 tons from local commercial markets estimated to have as much as 30,000 tons in stock.

Furthermore, it appears that the country's new ruling Provisional Military Council has plans to use a good portion of these holdings to buy arms rather than grain. Recent reports from Washington said that Ethiopia is planning to spend upwards of \$100 million to buy heavy tanks, aircraft and other military equipment to deal with a continuing border threat from Soviet-armed Somalia.

## Grain Request

The state-controlled news organizations are saying that 3 to 4 million Ethiopians are suffering in 11 of the country's 13 provinces from a "worsening drought situation." The relief commission has requested 278,000 tons of grain from the international community plus another 80,000 tons to establish an emergency stockpile.

But foreign relief officials who attended the meeting two weeks ago at which the Ethiopian request was made say they were unable to obtain any estimate of how the government arrived at the 278,000-ton figure without knowing the results of the November harvest.

In addition, reliable foreign relief sources say that a report contradicting the commission's official evaluation of the drought situation has been suppressed. The study was made by Roger Eay, British nutritional expert working for the commission on behalf of the United Nations.

2,000 Reported  
Dead of Cholera  
In Bangladesh

DACCA, Oct. 25 (AP).—At least 2,000 persons have died of cholera in Bangladesh in the last two months, according to press reports.

Today's papers reported 800 cholera deaths in the Dhaka and Khulna districts. Several hundred deaths have been reported from the Rangpur, Dhaka, Sylhet, Hymensingh and other districts.

Health Minister Abdul Mannan said army medical teams will be sent to all affected areas. Teams have already been sent to Rangpur and Dinajpur.

In Dacca, at least 20 patients are being admitted to the Cholera Research Hospital every hour. In the last month, 14 persons have died in the hospital.

Dutch Air Force sources there were no casualties among the crew of the American plane which came from the Bentwaters base in Suffolk, England.

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## Dismissals Promised

igon Orders 377 Officers  
Shiered Over Corruption

GON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The se Ministry announced today that it has ordered 377 colonial officers and 58 majors to be discharged "to cleanse military of corruption." It other officers would also be red.

Dismissals followed two is of growing public protest against corruption and a se by President Nguyen Van to purge the military by 3d of next week.

The announcement came anticlimax because it in- d that there would be no es filed against the officers. o made no mention of any i against senior generals, l of whom have been nam- y Saigon newspapers as d leaders of corruption in ilitary.

number of anti-government s during the past two is have charged the gener- ol Mr. Thieu himself with eering. Mr. Thieu denied

the charges against him and promised to rid both the military and the government of corrup- tion.

Today's announcement said 10 colonels, 79 lieutenant col- onels and 198 majors would be discharged from the army next Friday. Another 10 colonels, 22 lieutenant colonels and 58 ma- jors will be cashiered Dec. 1.

"The Joint General Staff will also discharge those involved in corruption and misbehavior bol- ing the rank of temporary ma- jor on down," a statement said. It gave no other details.

"This is part of our campaign to cleanse the military," the statement said.

Yesterday, four cabinet officers, including Information Minister Hoang Due Nhat, a cousin of the President, resigned under public fire. Critics of the government, however, said the resignations were unacceptable as a solution to the country's economic and political problems.

On the battle front, Viet Cong troops fired two rocket-propelled grenades into an elementary school in a hamlet seven miles west of Saigon yesterday, wound- ing four civilians and heavily dam- aging the school, the military com- mand said today.

It also reported that traffic has been resumed across a bridge in Bien Hoa, 12 miles north of Saigon. Government engineers built a bridge over two spans of the 23-span structure that had been blown up by Viet Cong frogmen.

On the northern coast, the command reported, a bus hit a mine 15 miles southwest of Danang. Eight civilians were killed and one was wounded, it said.

Farther south, in Quang Ngai Province, communist-led forces assaulted a government infantry position near Nghia Hanh district town. The attack was re- pelled, the command said. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed while government casualties were five killed and 10 wounded, it said.

Echeverria Asks  
Added Taxes for  
Oil Development

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25 (AP).—President Luis Echeverria propo- sed heavy new taxes yesterday to help Mexico finance the develop- ment of recently discovered oil fields and to increase food pro- duction.

Gasoline would go from 64 cents a gallon to 99 cents, and a new 15-per-cent tariff would be added to restaurant and bar bills.

Mr. Echeverria sent the tax program to the Congress, which is expected to approve it.

Cars would carry a new tax of from 1 per cent to 30 per cent. There also would be a new tax on the sale of homes and new water taxes.

A new income tax of from 2 to 8 per cent for persons earning more than \$40,000 a year would raise the rate for those persons earning \$130,000 annually from 42 to 50 per cent.

NATO-East Bloc Talks  
VIENNA, Oct. 25 (AP).—Representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Pact alliance yesterday held their 48th discussion of a possible reduction of forces in Central Europe.

When the highest administra- tive officials, including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, declared last year that the United States was not involved in the military coup that overthrew Salvador Allende, the President of Chile, senators and representatives took them at their word.

At Best Misled  
Now, in the wake of disclosures from secret testimony by William Colby, the director of central in- telligence, and other revelations in the press, it seems obvious to at least a score of legislators on Capitol Hill that they have been at best misled and at worst lied to.

"I don't think the CIA should be engaged in covert operations at all," said Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "I think it should be an intelligence-gathering operation. Their covert operations get involved in elec- tions in foreign countries and we usually end up electing the wrong people."

With this belief he joined a group of 12 senators sponsoring a bill that would create a 14-member joint congressional com- mittee to oversee the U.S. intel- ligence community.

The legislation was proposed by Senators Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., and Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who asserted recently that Congress had been remiss in exercising control of the CIA.

A Darker Tale  
They were following up a pro- test by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., that the administration was saying one thing about the Chile operations in public hear- ings and telling a different, darker tale in private sessions with the House Intelligence sub- committee.

Few domestic critics of the CIA dispute the necessity for the secret gathering of intelligence—by human, electronic or photo- graphic means. None dispute the need for analysis and estimation of adversary capabilities.

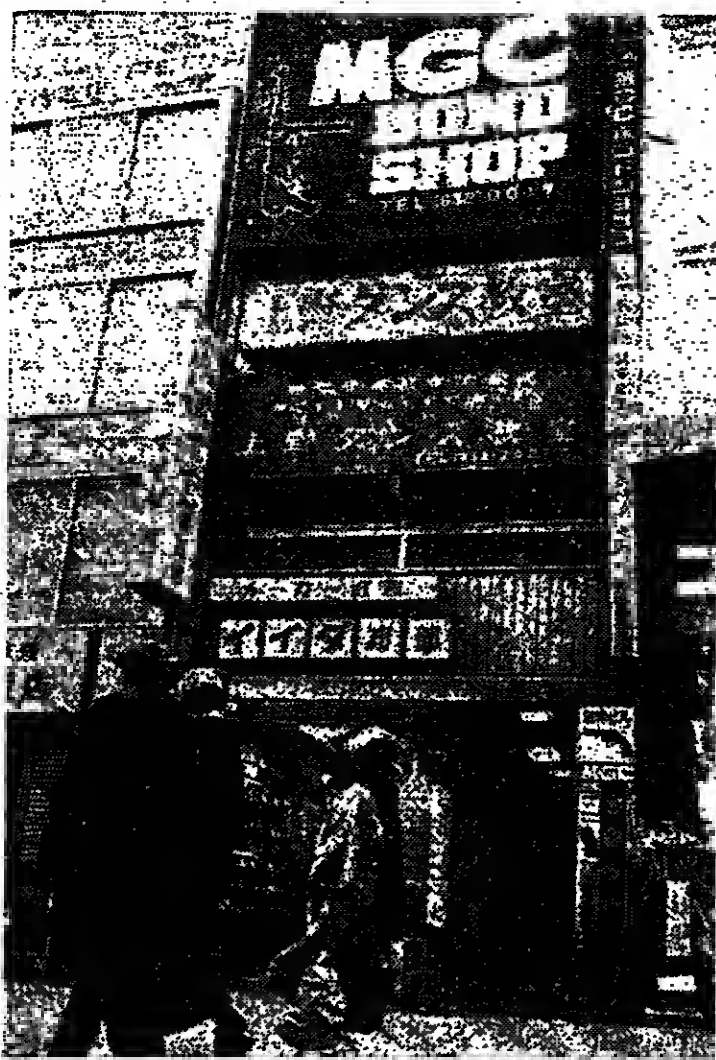
It is the nature and purpose of covert operations that have drawn fire, especially from Congress. Mr. Colby's response, made in public two weeks ago and previ- ously in private, is that the covert capability is a "useful dagger in the sheath" among other military and economic weapons available to the administration.

Drawing on his own experience with the CIA-financed mercenary army in Laos, which operated from 1963 to 1973 against pro- Communist Pathet Lao forces, Mr. Colby said, "It was cheap at the price, compared to funding half a million GIs in Vietnam."

Hares Set Free  
By Irish Gunmen  
DUBLIN, Oct. 25 (AP).—Five gunmen raided a club south of Dublin today and tried to release 50 hares penned there for a week- end meeting police reported.

Club chairman Liam O'Rourke said that only 11 of the hares escaped and the remaining 39 would be chased by greyhounds on schedule tomorrow.

Under the rules of Irish coun- ting, a hare is released in a fenced field and two greyhounds chase it. The one that catches it is the winner. Sometimes the hare escapes through a gap at the other end of the field, but not often.



Tokyo store where model guns of all types are sold.



Tom Shijo, sales manager of Tokyo gun-copying firm.

## Some Cities Ban the Authentic-Looking Models

## Gun Copies a Boon to Collectors... and Bandits

By Ron Laytner

TOKYO, Oct. 25.—The shabby little shop in downtown Tokyo looked like a terrorist's paradise. On the walls and in showcases were German Lugers, American AEs, Thompson submachine guns, rifles of every make known to the gun collector... and the shop was jammed with eager buyers.

But the guns don't work. Accurate to the last small detail, the weapons are made for the steadily increasing number of gun enthusiasts around the world. Guns have been banned in Japan since the end of World War II: Only policemen and

soldiers are allowed to carry them.

And so to serve the gun collectors of Japan—and much of the rest of the world as well—a multimillion-dollar gun-copying industry has sprung up here. The copies bypass Japan's gun-control laws because they have plugged barrels and usually are made of softer, cheaper metal. They fire blanks, nothing more. Japanese gangsters, however, taking advantage of the guns' realistic appearance, have begun using them in boldface. Not long ago, an annoyed Japanese govern- ment ordered that all copies sold within Japan must be colored bright yellow.

"The problem," said Tom Shijo, manager of the foreign section of the Japan MGC Assn., "is that our guns look and feel so real that people love to have them. But as we improve them to look still more realistic, the police get more and more nervous."

Mr. Shijo found that a few small factories have even begun unplugging his product's barrels and converting them to fire bullets. "We have had to stop making silencers for our copy guns," he said. "They were being used on real guns." Mr. Shijo added, "We are very good. We could even copy a full-size jet fighter plane if we wanted to."

In the United States, a leading gun copying firm is Replica Models Inc., of Arlington, Va. Tom Nelson, head of the firm, says his biggest sales now are weapons of the American Revolution. "We hope," he said, "to corner the market for the U.S. Bicen-

tennial celebrations in 1975 and 1976."

Import laws are beginning to cut into sales of the copy guns. They now are prohibited in Australia and in several North American cities, including New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. In Western Europe, however, sales are rising.

Despite increasing import con- trols, and heavy security precau- tions at most world airports, the Japan-purchased weapons proved easy to transport. Even at care- fully watched Orly Airport in Paris, security officials failed to detect the weapons in a suit- case.

In Miami, police inspected a Japanese-made copy of a tommy gun. Sgt. Dennis Goldard was asked what he would do if some- one on the street pointed the Thompson at him. "No question in my mind," the sergeant repli- ed. "I'd shoot him right away."

Heart Disease  
Link to Coffee  
UnconfirmedBoston Researchers  
Find No Tie to Onset

BOSTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Re- searchers say they find no evi- dence that drinking coffee leads to development of heart disease. But they say it could be harm- ful to people who already have heart problems.

A study published yesterday in the New England Journal of Medicine concluded that there was no evidence that coffee "is a factor in the development of atherosclerotic cardiovascular dis- ease."

The researchers found that men who drank more than four cups of coffee a day had a higher than expected death rate from cardiovascular disease. But they said that could be because of a link between coffee drinking and cigarette smoking.

Persons who did not drink coffee smoked an average of 8.7 cigarettes a day, while those drinking more than seven cups of coffee smoked an average of 21.8 cigarettes daily, the study reported.

"The relation of overall mor- tality to level of coffee consump- tion appears to be based on the association between coffee drink- ing and cigarette smoking," the study said.

No Increase for Women

Women in the study who were heavy coffee drinkers showed no increased death risk associated with heart disease, the researchers said, probably reflecting estab- lished lower cigarette consump- tion by females.

The relationship between cof- fee and heart disease has been controversial since the publica- tion two years ago of a statis- tical study by the Boston Colla- borative Drug Surveillance Pro- gram.

That report, sampling hospital- ized heart patients, found a direct link between coffee con- sumption and heart trouble. But several later studies by other re- searchers found no such rela- tionship in sampling persons without existing heart problems.

Dr. Hershel Jick, director of that first controversial study, said in an interview that the new report "is not necessarily incom- patible with ours," since differ- ent test groups—one with and the other without existing heart problems—were used.

The latest study was conduct- ed by Dr. Thomas Dawber, Dr. William Kannel and Tavis Gor- don of Boston University Medi- cal Center and the Framingham Heart Disease Epidemiology Study.

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Extortion Bid on Power Net  
U.S. Is New Crime Threat

By Ed Meagher

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 25.—Assembles a fanciful movie, what has been attempted is the blackmailing of a state electricity network, the city of Portland the nation's largest.

Business and industry execu- tives said that their operations could, without serious loss, stand minor shutdowns in a power blackout. An exception was the area's substantial aluminum in- dustry.

Restarting Costs  
Restarting of aluminum reduc- tion pipelines after a power failure is enormously expensive. A Reynolds Metals spokesman said that "restart" costs at its plants could approach \$7 million.

The original extortion note read: "The extent of damages result- ing from the demolition of five of your powerline towers is in- calculable. Our primary objective was to impress upon any poten- tial nonbelievers that we mean business."

"Whether or not the towers we hit will be the beginning of the end is strictly up to you people. We have the men and the equipment necessary to force compliance with our demands. Our intent is to either collect \$1 million or to make you people wish to hell we had."

3 Dams Guarded  
PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25 (AP).—Three hydroelectric dams on the Columbia River have been closed to the public and security patrols increased, the Army Corps of Engineers said yesterday.

"While there was no direct threat to the dams themselves, they are part of the EPA sys- tem and we felt that if there was a threat to part of the system, it would be prudent for us to take extra security measures," said an Army spokesman.

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## THE ART MARKET

Cologne and Dusseldorf  
Vie in Avant-Garde Field

By Souren Melikian

COLOGNE, Oct. 25 (IHT).—The annual fair of contemporary art held every fall in the neighboring cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf offered a striking contrast. But both closed yesterday on a similar note of ambiguity.

In Dusseldorf, the 4th Internationaler Markt für aktuelle Kunst reminded me of a Middle Eastern caravan that had just camped for the night: There were 217 galleries from all over the world with endless stands sprawling over two vast halls, giving the impression of hopeless confusion. Someone was always reading something somewhere. Flimsy low partitions separated stands that sometimes seemed deliberately to plagiarize one another the better to confuse the innocent visitor. Someone who must believe (erroneously) that he has a special gift for organization numbered the subdivisions (Hallen, in German) by letters and the galleries by numbers so that the eye was caught by huge A, B, C etc., giving the show a Kafka-like air. The feeling was strengthened by the surprising diversity of works.

At one stand, (Inge Baeker of Bochum) walls were covered with black and white photographs. A closer look revealed that they were photos of works of art or, more often, happenings. And some showed top American work such as Allan Kaprow's "Sliced Glass Window."

Next to Inge Baeker's black walls came the stand of Sam Maerle of Toronto, crackling and

sparkling as if to justify the gallery's name—The Electric Gallery. There you had small machines of plexiglass and wire with wheels rotating and spinning in a sort of electrified version of Tinguely's ideas reduced to miniature scale. There were also static creations with neon tubes. A typical example was a kiosk-like frame of 17th-century baroque inspiration with neo-it leather reading "Shit." That did not sell—possibly because the creator-dealer Maerle had failed to provide a German translation.

After Dusseldorf, the Cologne fair, in a smaller building with "only" 73 participants from nine countries, was all cool orderliness and elegance. Called the Internationaler Kunstmarkt Köln, it was of somewhat higher quality than the Dusseldorf undertaking.

## Invitation Only

Several dealers made it plain that, in their view, this was the place for the elite. Participation was by invitation only, whereas in Dusseldorf anyone could show for a fee. However, not all dealers saw it that way. A few among the better known, such as the Galerie Denise René-Hans Meyer of Dusseldorf, had chosen to play it safe and participate in both fairs. In Cologne, as in Dusseldorf, money was the most striking feature, although on a lesser scale.

Commercially, there were some stunning success stories. In Dusseldorf, Inge Baeker sold 80,000



Jim Dine painting sold by Rubboli for 11,500 deutsche marks at Cologne fair.

deutsche marks worth of works by American artists. This young dealer began four years ago, specializing in the American school. She has now extended her interest to the avant-garde in Europe. Visitors to her stand, she said, were intrigued by the contrast in size of her stand and the tiny black and white photo exhibits. The trick certainly worked. Surprisingly (in view of the current monetary squeeze) she sold to museums. Two days before the Dusseldorf fair opened officially, she sold a large square composition with comic strip inserts done by the American Allan Kaprow in 1956 to a Dutch museum for 30,000 deutsche marks.

In Cologne, the biggest success story was that of the Galerie André Emmerich of Zurich, a branch of the New York gallery of the same name, which has specialized in American art for many years. The Zurich operation was opened in May, 1973. The firm represents such painters as Sam Francis, Helen Frankenthaler and Robert Motherwell and now has a regular following among European collectors. The Zurich director, Maria Reinshagen, said, "This explains, and said, why the gallery sold more than 400,000 deutsche marks worth of art during the five-day fair. Of five Frankenthalers on display, three were sold almost at once. One was acquired by the Wallraf-Richartz Museum of Cologne, which has built up the largest and most representative collection of 20th-century American art in Europe."

## A Milan Gallery

Mrs. Reinshagen said that business this year at the fair was just as satisfactory as it had been the year before in Dusseldorf. She believes that her gallery is not feeling the economic pinch because, as she put it in English, "We offer an American program represented by only two other galleries in Germany." She pointed out that visitors to the Cologne fair were mostly German. "It is included museum curators interested in avant-garde work and rich collectors."

Carlo Rubboli, director of Il Cerchio in Milan, showing for the first time in Cologne, also had a success story to tell, again largely tied to American painting. He sold 154,000 deutsche marks worth of paintings, doing much better than he had done at the Basel fair in June. A Jim Dine went quickly for 11,500 deutsche marks and, says Rubboli, "I would have sold 10 of them if I had had them." A Rauschenberg was sold almost instantly to a New York collector. Rubboli's favorite painter is Norman Bluhm, an American action painter in his fifties who is a friend of Sam Francis. The Milan dealer says that Bluhm is one of the few really good American painters whose works are still inexpensive, with prices ranging around \$1,500. Bluhm had a successful exhibition in the spring of 1973 in New York and is to have another at Rubboli's in Milan starting Oct. 30. There are two more Bluhm shows in the offing as a result of the Cologne fair. This, Rubboli says, carries a lot of weight with prospective buyers.

A similar comment was made by Inge Baeker, who said that this year people were asking for references more than ever, came to the fair accompanied by advisers and bought only when they felt their purchases were "safe."

Dealers handling non-American works of art did less well. "The Denise René-Hans Meyer Gallery of Dusseldorf had probably the most elegant display in the whole Cologne show. Yet they sold 'only' 250,000 deutsche marks worth of art, a good enough sum but far below what they did last year at Dusseldorf where they made 600,000 deutsche marks with only three works. This year's low is the more telling as the gallery is co-owned and directed by the German dealer Hans Meyer, who is very well established in Germany and has an international reputation."

Another gallery, the newly-founded Parisian Galerie Beaufoing, run by Patrick Triguano, also found the going sluggish in Cologne. He sold, says Melikian, 115,000 deutsche marks but an hour

before closing time still had most of his better paintings on hand. These included a splendid and very large Rignelli, priced at 350,000 deutsche marks—Mr. Triguano conceded that the price was on the high side. The contradictory data seem to suggest that there are still a lot of people with money to spend on art—but that they are taking a considerably harder, more cautious approach. The dreaded standstill has not come but the freewheeling days are over. When it comes to what's fashionable, the American painters are far ahead.

Disappointments at a Sale  
Of Impressionists in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—A huge painting by the French artist Jean Dubuffet brought a record price of \$340,000 at an auction of impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture this week at Sotheby Parke Bernet. The sale of the painting to Peter Matthiessen, a London dealer, was the high spot of a disappointing evening in which about one-third of the works offered were, according to the auctioneer, bought back by their owners, and prices, particularly for the impressionist school, were well below estimates.

The groans from the audience were audible as three of the sale's star paintings, Monet's "Field of Poppies," Modigliani's "Portrait of Thora Kluckhohn" and Braque's "Guitar, Fruit and Picture" estimated at \$250,000, \$350,000 and \$400,000, were bought back. So was the Degas "Danseuse Rose," estimated at \$150,000, and Picasso's "Femme," estimated at \$180,000. A large Matisse painting, "Milechale," was one of the few to reach its estimated price, \$240,000. Salvador Dali's "Belle Around a Dandelion" bought by an Italian dealer for \$100,000, surprised the audience by going some \$10,000 over its estimate.

Picasso Work  
But a Picasso painting, "Dora Maar," sold last night to a Japanese dealer for \$180,000, was bought back at \$130,000. The auction had been looked to as a barometer of art prices for the coming season, and had attracted a crowd of dealers from throughout the world. However, most of the dealers were cautious in their assessment, blaming the poor response on over-high estimates and reserves. "It's time that collectors understood that expectations are too high," said Klaus Perls, a New York dealer. "If Polaroid stock is selling for \$12 why should their paintings continue to bring high prices?" Generally, the sale confirmed a slide in impressionist prices and demand for this school of work but Paul Revald, head of Sotheby Parke Bernet's impressionist and modern paintings department, said that in view of the depressed economy "an enormous effort" had been made to persuade consignors to lower their reserves—the minimum price below which a work would not be sold—and that most consignors had been receptive. Lower Reserves  
Over the past two weeks, reserves were altogether lowered by \$800,000, he said. He characterized the sale as a "difficult one" and said there was obviously little demand for impressionist pictures. Some dealers blamed the quality of the pictures, however.

Rodolfo Siviero has spent 30 years in a relentless hunt for objects and paintings taken from Italy. Last year alone thieves made off with 8,500 works.

## His Job: Tracking Down Stolen Art

By William Tuohy

ROME.—Behind an elegant 17th-century desk in the ground floor of a Roman palace sits a well-tailored, refined-looking man who discusses Italian art with great verve and authority. However, Rodolfo Siviero, surrounded by precious paintings, drawings, and sculptures, is neither a curator nor a collector. He is an art sleuth.

For the past 30 years, Siviero, 35, who has the rank of minister plenipotentiary, has headed the office for the recovery of works of art. His task: a relentless hunt for art objects smuggled or stolen from Italy.

Last year, 8,500 works of art were stolen in Italy. Siviero is still trying to track down some of the thousands of art objects taken from Italy by the Germans during World War II.

## 1,000 Items

"We've got back about 4,000 pieces," he says, "but there are still about 1,000 items still missing somewhere in Germany and Austria, we think."

At the moment, Siviero is conducting delicate negotiations with foreign governments and museum directors, attempting to get the highly diplomatic approach to Italy, of among other things, the Euphronios vase at New York's Metropolitan Museum; a Michelangelo head that just turned

up in a Swiss bank vault; and a Bernini bust of Pope Urban VIII which found its way to the National Gallery of Canada. Siviero's staff consists of himself and a dozen assistants who try to track down the missing art objects and then conduct the negotiations to retrieve them.

One of his most successful accomplishments in recent years was the recovery of a masterpiece by Raphael from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1971. In such complicated negotiations, Siviero, who is a single-minded, hard-driving man, nevertheless believes in making haste slowly.

## Not Simple

"I have no doubt that the Euphronios vase came from Italy," he says. "But getting things back that were removed illegally from Italy is not a simple matter."

"The laws and regulations vary from country to country as to the legal ownership of a work of art that has gone through several hands. In some countries, you could hang a Leonardo da Vinci on your wall five years after it was stolen and be perfectly legal."

So Siviero, whose office comes under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry, first tries the highly diplomatic approach to other museum men and foreign governments. "Basically we try to get the other governments or the owners of these works of art to recognize the well-founded international principle," he says, "and that is artifacts of a nation's patrimony illegally removed from a country should be returned. Surely all men of culture should agree on this."

Siviero's problem, of course, is that men of culture often do not recognize the principle. Has the British Museum offered to return the Elgin marbles to Greece? Or Italy itself sent back to Egypt the obelisks now in Rome? Similarly, the Metropolitan Museum maintains that it has a clear and valid title to the Euphronios vase for which it paid an estimated \$1 million. Then, too, Italy does not have the funds to compensate buyers who might decide to return the works of art.

## Boston Raphael

The Boston Raphael was worth \$800,000, and Siviero was instrumental in putting U.S. legal pressure on the museum, which resulted in the return.

A native of Florence, Siviero got into the art detection field during World War II. As a member of the resistance, he provided information to the Allies, and having been trained as an art critic and historian specializing in the Etruscan, Roman, and Renaissance periods, he kept a close eye on the works of art that were systematically stripped from Italian churches and museums and shipped off to Germany.

He and other Florentines in fact, transported some of the most precious works in the Uffizi and Pitti galleries in Florence to the peasants in the countryside to be hidden from the Germans. "Toward the end of the war," he recalls, "I began working with the Allied Commission of Fine Arts to track down the things the Germans had taken. That started me in the field."

## Recovery Office

After the war, Siviero was put in charge of the art recovery office, and he spent five years in Germany attempting to locate the hundreds of masterpieces that were shipped away all over the country: Tintoretto, Titians,

Tiepolos, Canaletto, Rubens, Caravaggio. Through his efforts, too, a peace treaty that was eventually signed by the Italians had a provision calling for the return of works of art that had been taken out of the country during the war, not only by the Nazis but by some adventurous fascists as well.

Siviero's latest project is a catalogue, currently being printed which lists all the major works of art which are still missing: the aftermath of World War II. The catalogue gives descriptions and photographs of the works and will be circulated among museum directors and dealers in Germany, and elsewhere in Europe.

"Every time I look at the book, I get angry. It's a loss for Italy." C. Los Angeles Times.

Entertainment  
In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (IHT).—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Big Winner," a musical based on a Sholem Aleichem story, with music by Sol Kaplan lyrics by Wolf Yonin and choreography by Sophie Maslow, lives up to its name, says Richard Shepard. "If you don't know English well, the body of the work is in Yiddish." He calls it "perhaps the most polished [Yiddish theater] production staged in many years." The story concerns a poor tailor who wins fortune in a lottery and becomes a nabob, then loses all David Opatoshy stars and directs. "The usual production ingredients are prepared gunnysack style... with a big-winning cast, Shepard says, praising performances of Stan Porter, Miriam Kressin and Bruce Adler. The critic's only reservation is the work with the new and welcome sophistication of the traditional Yiddish theater. The old 'mens of identification' the audience gasps in fortune was as wane," he says. "But then Shepard says, 'the audience is changing, too, and the strength of the new Yiddish theater may lie in keeping up with the times and getting away from the museum piece.'"

"The Crazy World of Julius Vreoder," directed by Arthur Hiller and starring Timothy Bottoms, "drowns its anti-war theme in a cataract of cuteness," writes Nora Sayre. "Not only Bottoms plays a Vietnam veteran who comes back over his hospital bed, but the director, Ron Link, never lets the audience forget that the doctors who pronounce him 'psychiatrically impaired.' Bottoms is a beguiling actor, but here he has been directed to cliche."

"Women Behind Bars," a comedy by Tom Eyen, is a "flawed and spiky... travesty of a film 'Caged,' in particular, a genre (prison drama) in general," writes Mel Gussow. "It also calls it 'less than fun.' Faced with this indecent scribble, all the brothers Warner have had to apologize. The last cent (in a nice performance Mary-Jennifer Mitchell) is 'only trapped by the system' by practically everyone in cast. Everyone is a stereotypical 'da house of da damned,' the director, Ron Link, never lets the audience forget that the doctors who pronounce him 'psychiatrically impaired.' Bottoms is a beguiling actor, but here he has been directed to cliche."

## On the Arts Agenda

the role of Ariane. Eight performances will be given through Nov. 17.

The next dance-theater program of West Germany's Darmstadt State Theater, which will have its first performance on Oct. 27, will comprise three works choreographed by Gerhard Bohner, Bartok's "The Miraculous Mandarin," Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," and Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring." The company, to Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto. Sets and costumes for all four will be designed by Ulrike Dietrich, and Klaus Eisenmann will conduct.

A new production of Puccini's "Turandot," in co-production by the opera companies of Bordeaux and Toulouse, had its first performance Oct. 25 at the Grand Théâtre de Bordeaux with Hanna Janku in the title part. Guy Chauvet as Calaf and Edy Amador as Liu, Michele Placido will conduct and the sets and costumes are by Jacques Marillier. Subsequent performances in Bordeaux are scheduled for Oct. 27, 29 and Nov. 3, and the production will be given four performances in Toulouse in April.

The Paris Opera is inaugurating a series of chamber music concerts that will feature members of the Opera orchestra in various chamber formations. The first concert, Oct. 27 at 6:30 p.m., will have violinists Polke, Fontana, and Jacques Prot, violist

The centenary of the Belgian composer Raymond Mouni (1875-1962) will be marked by Belgian National Orchestra concerts Oct. 27 and 28 in Salle Henry Le Boulle in Brussels with performances of his "Symphonies," conducted by Wilfried Vandeweyer. Works by Berlioz and Beethoven are also in the program for the two concerts with Maria Tjops as soloist in Mouni's Piano Concerto No. 1.

The Vienna premiere of P. Hindt's "Die Unvollkommene Scherben-Aus" (The Unfinished Die Out) is scheduled for Oct. 27 at the Akademie Theater by Young Burg company, in a production by Wolf Seemann and signed by Ilona Frey. The work was recently given its Austrian premiere in Graz in this production.

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Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche  
near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr.  
Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-5547.







## Ford vs. Ford

The White House currently appears as a stage on which two plays are being acted side by side, with President Ford the leading character in both. In one scenario, he earns applause for having replaced a devious, solitary, autocratic Richard Nixon with his own gregarious frankness and simplicity. In the other, he disturbs the audience with inexplicable deviations and decisions that shock and confound political friends and opponents alike.

As White House policy decisions increasingly run counter to expectations based on the President's appealing personal qualities, the glaring contradictions between promise and performance call for scrutiny. Examples of Mr. Ford's questionable decision-making abound in the first two months of his presidency:

- After stating publicly that he would consider extending a presidential pardon to Mr. Nixon after the judicial process had run its course, Mr. Ford suddenly reversed himself by granting a pre-emptive unconditional pardon for any and all crimes Mr. Nixon may have committed during his presidency.

- Although he knew that the answers to serious questions concerning abuses of executive power in the Nixon administration remain to be extracted from the former President's tapes and documents, Mr. Ford hastily, and without consulting Congress, the special Watergate prosecutor or the courts, signed a highly dubious agreement that would place these materials in Mr. Nixon's sole custody.

- Although he himself has acknowledged that Mr. Nixon was guilty of impeachable offenses, Mr. Ford approved of huge payments and privileges to the former President far beyond the requirements of law. He even authorized the continued transmission of secret intelligence reports to Mr. Nixon by military jet.

- While capitalizing in his early addresses to the nation on the theme of compromise and cooperation with Congress, Mr. Ford

has now chosen an extreme partisan role on the hustings. Even allowing for verbal excesses that accompany normal last-minute appeals to the voters, Mr. Ford's extravagant predictions of dire consequences that would flow from Democratic victories raise questions about the sincerity of his appeals to unity.

- Confronted by the desperate mayors of the nation's cities, he pledged strong personal support to enactment of legislation to aid urban mass-transit; but when the bill bogged down in the House Rules Committee, he remained silent, explaining his passivity by declaring that the legislation was already a *fait accompli*. Similarly after telling Congress that it must give highest priority to national health insurance, he let the subject drop with nothing achieved.

Since Mr. Ford obviously is not wanting in congressional experience, one explanation for these apparent contradictions is lack of personal conviction. Many of the crucial issues requiring his leadership run counter to the parochial conservatism of his pre-presidential years in the House.

Apart from any specific policy decisions—and even more disconcerting for the long run of his stewardship—President Ford appears generally to have been slow to understand that he is not the routine inheritor of a departed administration. He is President only because his predecessor and his entourage betrayed the public trust. In many respects, Mr. Ford has been suggesting by his actions that he is perpetuating a discredited regime.

But the American people are looking for something far better than that, for an entirely new chapter in the presidency. What Mr. Ford needs to do, and do quickly, is to throw off the incubus of the Nixon administration that still seems to be weighing him down, and to respond fully and freely to the nation's urgent need for wise and independent leadership.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## To Keep Pretoria In

Nothing would be gained either for the cause of world peace and security or for the effectiveness of the UN by expelling the white government of South Africa from the UN. On the contrary, the chances for a peaceful evolution to self-determination and majority rule in both South Africa and Namibia (South-West Africa) will be greater if the Pretoria government remains in the organization of which it is an original member.

South Africa's continued control over Namibia has been illegal since the UN General Assembly in 1966 terminated Pretoria's League of Nations mandate over the territory. But for all the rhetoric at the UN, no state or any combination of member states is going to try to oust South Africa from Namibia by force.

The best way to bring about South Africa's exodus from the territory is to keep pressure on Pretoria to validate the recent pledge of its foreign minister that "all options are open" for Namibia, including full indepen-

dence if its people should so decide "in the exercise of their right to self-determination." No one will expect miracles but it is somewhat encouraging that South Africa's stance on Namibia is changing.

As for the situation inside its own borders, Pretoria's racial apartheid is abhorrent. But expulsion from the UN not only would fail to hasten eradication of apartheid or the coming of majority rule; it would be of dubious legality under the UN Charter. There is much hypocrisy in the loud advocacy of expulsion by nations whose practice of racial and tribal persecution is fully as obnoxious as South African apartheid.

In an organization whose aim has rightly been the achievement of universality, expulsion of a member would set a dangerous precedent—as indeed did the ouster of Taiwan. Any such resolution should be rejected in the Security Council, or vetoed by the United States if necessary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### World Economy

The conclusion must be that 1975 will indeed be a recession year, but that it will also see increasingly vigorous reflationary measures in all the main centers. Unemployment in most countries may continue to rise throughout the year, but by the end of it the bottom of the recession in output is likely to have passed. The greater danger is that the reflationary measures will continue strongly long after the recovery is in fact established, thereby precipitating excessive expansion and a repetition of the crisis of 1973—only worse this time.

—From the Times (London).

### Peking and the EEC

The red carpet laid out by Peking for Danish Premier Poul Hartling illustrates the importance China attaches to EEC countries and its expectations of West European unity. Mr. Hartling's visit had a particular significance after Britain's Labor government had been returned to power. China's hopes that Britain will play an important role in the European community have dimmed. Peking now looks to the other EEC members, large and small, to form a united and strong community as a wedge against what it described as "the superpower hegemony" of the United States and the Soviet Union.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

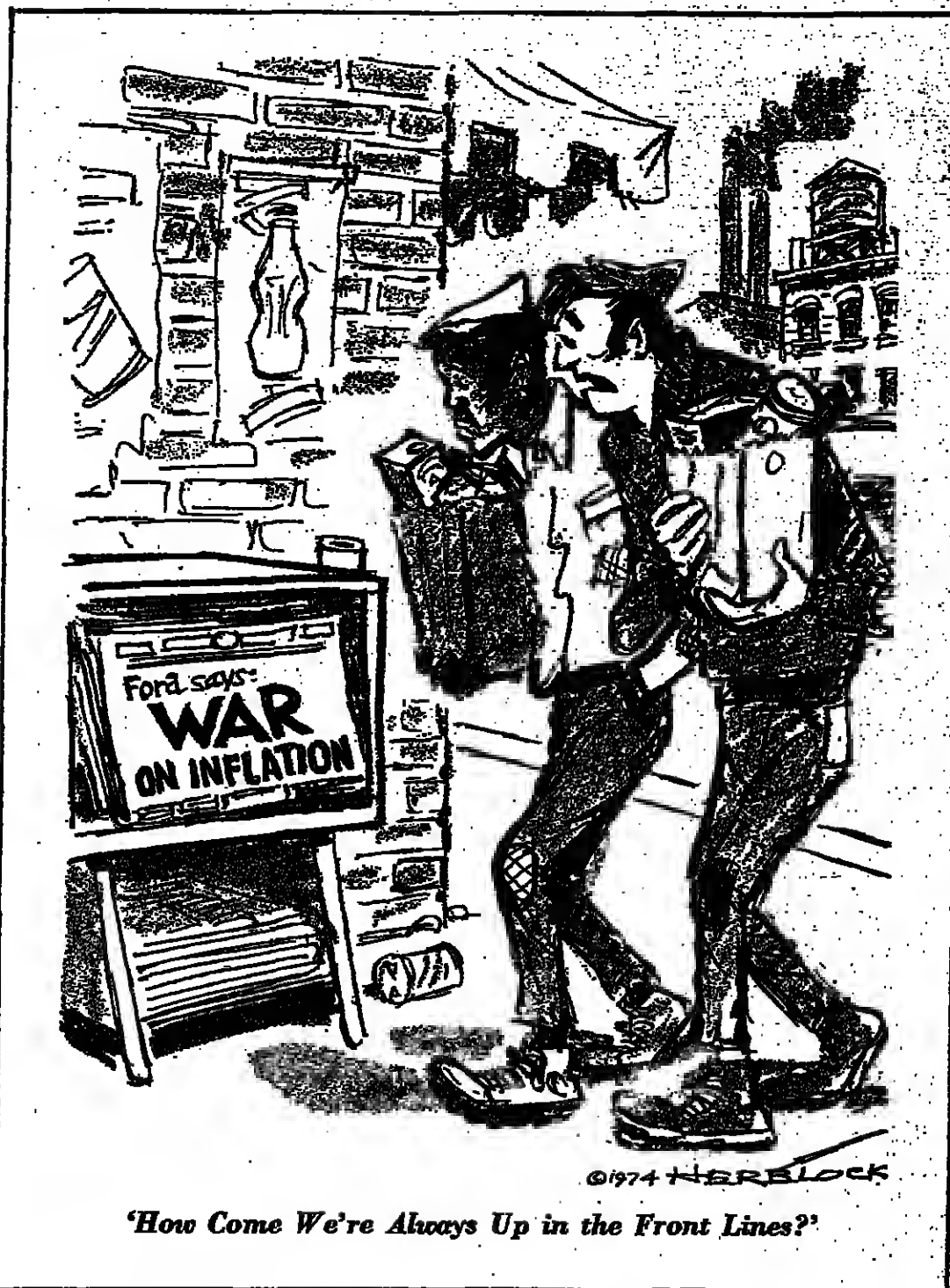
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

OCTOBER 26, 1899  
KIMBERLEY—The Free State Boers are reported to have fallen back to the Orange River with the object of harassing the reinforcements for Kimberley. But a corps of light horsemen, raised by Cecil Rhodes, intends to mount an offensive against the enemy in connection with the defense of Kimberley.

### Fifty Years Ago

OCTOBER 26, 1924  
PARIS—Among the new revivals on Paris screens at the moment, there is one to be especially noted; it is "A Woman of Paris" (Opinion Publique), Charlie Chaplin's first film of his own direction, in which effects are obtained with a remarkable simplicity of means. Edna Purviance, Carl Miller and Adolphe Menjou are the principal players.



'How Come We're Always Up in the Front Lines?'

## U.S. Policy and Soviet Subs

By Barry M. Blechman and Stephanie E. Levinson

WASHINGTON—The twelfth anniversary of the Cuban missile crisis passed this week with little notice. At its conclusion, in 1962, the Soviet Union conceded that it would no longer deploy strategic offensive weapons in Cuba.

Eight years later, in September, 1970, after renewed tensions, this commitment was broadened to disallow the servicing of submarines from Cuban ports.

Yet, last April, a Soviet Golf-class—this is an Atlantic Alliance designation—diesel-powered strategic missile submarine visited Havana. No confrontation ensued this time. What happened to bring about this change? And what implications can be drawn from this incident for U.S. policy?

There is no question that in 1970 the Soviet Union built a facility for servicing submarines at the Cuban port of Cienfuegos. The construction work included barracks, recreational facilities, a water tower, rehabilitation of an existing pier, and the sinking of moorings for visiting submarines.

### Facilities Remain

Also, two barges, associated exclusively with the disposal of effluents from nuclear-power plants, were brought to the port. All these facilities still remain. All that is necessary to make use of the base is the arrival of a submarine and a tender.

As a result of U.S. protests, Soviet plans to operate from the port were shelved, at least temporarily. An understanding was reached in 1970 defining what the Soviet Union would and would not do with respect to the basing of naval vessels in Cuba. But this agreement remains secret to all but a handful of officials. Furthermore, the official U.S. interpretation of the agreement seems to have narrowed.

Initially, U.S. concern over the Cienfuegos facilities was directed at preventing the Soviet Union from basing strategic missile submarines in the Western Hemisphere. In this sense, the understanding was viewed as an extension of the 1962 Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement on non-deployment of strategic weapons in Cuba.

In the face of recent visits by the Golf-class submarine, the understanding is now interpreted to apply only to nuclear-powered vessels. The Defense Department's current position is summarized in a statement by former President Richard Nixon in January, 1971, that "in the event that nuclear subs were serviced in either Cuba, or from Cuba, that would be a violation of the understanding."

### A Moot Point

If, in fact, this was an accurate description of the agreement, it was violated in February, 1971. That month, a nuclear-powered November-class submarine with a tender visited Cienfuegos. Whether the submarine actually was serviced in the port remains a moot point, but there were no U.S. protests. Nor did the United States protest subsequent visits by Echo-class submarines—nuclear-powered vessels carrying tactical missiles.

It seems evident that the Soviet Union has been probing the margins of the 1970 understanding. It has done the following, in this order: put a nuclear-powered attack submarine into Cienfuegos with a tender, put a

nuclear-powered tactical missile submarine into Cienfuegos with a tender, put a diesel-powered strategic missile submarine into a different Cuban port quietly, and put a diesel-powered strategic missile submarine into a different Cuban port publicly. This is just what may be learned from the public record.

The ramifications of this activity should not be overstated. The Soviet Union has not, as yet, challenged the understanding directly, by for example sending a Yankee-class nuclear-powered strategic missile submarine into Cienfuegos.

Nonetheless, it seems clear that the Soviet Union is gradually but deliberately encroaching upon the agreement.

Since the military advantages that would result from the establishment of a submarine base in Cuba are not commensurate with the risk of provoking a strong political response by the United States, Soviet motives must be more complex.

In effect, the submarine visits provide a test of United States willingness to take risks in its broad relations with the Soviet Union in order to prevent a shift in the two sides' relative military capabilities.

If this indeed is the Russians' purpose, then the U.S. response to the visits—essentially an endorsement of the Russians' conduct—can only encourage similar future actions.

Thus, the series of submarine visits to Cuba poses a political challenge for United States foreign policy.

### Firm Attitude

More important, if this Soviet tactic is successful over the long-term, U.S. reluctance to insist on compliance with the accord could help bring into question its credibility in world affairs. The implication of this assessment is that the United States should adopt a firm attitude toward Soviet submarine activity in the Caribbean.

This does not mean that all operations should become a cause célèbre. It would be difficult to talk at those times of visits for which the Soviet Union has established precedents.

New steps, however, such as the servicing of a Golf-class submarine in Cienfuegos, should stir a strong reaction. Only by demonstrating a willingness to make issues of

single events that in isolation appear relatively insignificant can the United States cause the Soviet Union to understand that normalizing our relations requires mutual concessions.

Barry M. Blechman and Stephanie E. Levinson are staff members of the foreign policy studies program at the Brookings Institution. This article was written for The New York Times.

There are some 25,000 Argentine Jews here and those born in the southern republic are naturalized, are entitled to dual citizenship (more than half the total). But an estimated 600,000 of Latin America's approximately 900,000 Jews still live in Argentina.

The principal reason for an initial concentration was that the 19th-century French philanthropist, Baron Maurice de Hirsch, financed the establishment of agricultural colonies of oppressed European Jews in rural Argentina. There was also heavy immigration after World War I.

Since the combination of a quasi-fascist Peron government in the 1940s and the creation of Israel, there has been Israeli pressure on Argentine Jews to emigrate. Now that Argentina appears on the verge of new political disintegration and a possible resurgence of fascism, this trend is rising.

The Israeli government and the Jewish Agency combine in advertising a steady invitation to Argentine Jews, urging them to come here and avoid anti-Semitism (whose threat is sometimes exaggerated). This state sends leading citizens including ministers on frequent trips to Buenos Aires.

Their purpose is not—as in the United States—to seek increased financial contributions. Argentina's Jewish community is a poor source for funds because of the republic's currency restrictions. What Israel wants most is population, human talent. The Argentine colony already here has proven itself exceptional, including intellectuals, engineers, doctors, professors.

Therefore, Israel makes every effort to increase its size. Jerusalem promises free transportation here and allows any Argentine settlers to bring their possessions—without paying the usual import taxes. To the contrary, if an Argentine settler becomes disappointed and wishes to return to his original home, he must repay the Israeli government its outlays for travel costs plus loans and benefits before he can depart.

Whether this combination of proffered inducements and a possible return to Argentina of some form of fascism (with its harbinger of anti-Semitism) will encourage a truly large immigration here remains to be seen. But there is no doubt the Israeli government relies on the Argentine Jews as one of the principal sources of new immigration from abroad.

Before the creation of an independent Israel, the Argentine Jews had already become a point of settlement for East European Jews. The Hitler holocaust that overwhelmed Germany and the lands it occupied enormously accelerated this movement. When Israel proclaimed its existence in 1948, the Jewish Agency, winning early wars, the Argentine Jewish colony was joined by the tragic survivors of Europe's concentration camps.

That initial massive wave was followed by a large immigration from the Arab world's ancient Jewish settlements in suddenly decolonized areas like Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. But, by now most of the surviving Jews of Europe and the Middle East might contemplate immigration here have already done so.

There are two enormous national sources of Jewish resettlement: some six million in the United States and perhaps ten million in the Soviet Union. But there is little expectation that many Americans will want to settle in Israel, which, anyway, is happy to have the political backing inside the United States, this country's steadfast friend, plus access their wealth as a kind of overseas minority ally.

Thanks to American press, Russian Jews are being urged to leave in increasing numbers but the continued outflow depends entirely on political conditions. It is calculated that are probably about 600,000 in Britain, in France and Argentina, respectively. However there is no serious thought that there will be large emigration from the first two countries.

Argentina is seen in a very different category—indeed, perhaps Israel's only remaining serious source of new overseas population from a country offering free immigration, course, it is impossible for government—or for its Jewish branch, the Jewish Agency—make any solid calculation this basis.

Nevertheless, events in Argentina these days are being watched with attention. Cynic speaking, some Israelis hope possible resurgence of anti-Semitism in the Argentine might frighten out its Jews and thereby help this small land, it is always on the lookout for sources of immigration, especially of the proven intellectual class that comes from the distant de la Plata.

## Period of Blunders

## A Reminder to Ford That He Is President

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every man who, by the accidents of life, has suddenly had to take over the terrible responsibilities of the American presidency, has gone through a temporary period of staggering and blundering, and President Ford is no exception. He is getting into trouble now because he is talking like a party leader instead of a president, and talking a great deal before he has had time to decide what the main problem of the economy is: inflation or recession.

Lyndon Johnson's first major decision, after the murder of Jack Kennedy, was to introduce his first budget. It happened to be at his ranch in Texas while he was pondering this decision. He flew over to Austin and consulted with John Connally on the matter. "I don't want to go over \$100 billion," he said, speaking like a senator, and Connally agreed that that was bad policy but good politics. So the budget went in under the magic "hundred" and everybody said he was a responsible man, except those who knew the facts.

### Truman Erred

Harry Truman stumbled into difficulty early in his administration by making glib and often provocative statements without thinking of the consequences. Even after he had been in office for a few years, during the Korean war, he suggested that atomic weapons might be used against the Chinese on the judgment of the American commanders in the field.

The British were so startled by this casual news conference remark that Prime Minister Attlee came flying over to Washington to find out what was going on. What was going on was that Truman was still blowing off like a senator without authority. A natural, spontaneous man, like Ford, he simply forgot that a president has to be more careful and often has to speak as if he were dictating to a stenographer.

Ford is now trying to make the transition from 35 years as a conservative party politician on Capitol Hill to the presidency while faced with ambiguous and even radical economic problems in the White House. In some ways, this passage from one role to the other has been harder. Truman took over during a war, and Johnson during a period of sympathy for a murdered president. Ford has inherited a complicated economic crisis and is now caught

between the people who think it is doing too little to deal with the effects of inflation, and the people who feel he is doing too little to avoid a recession.

He is responding to this on of his past, by doing what comes naturally. He is sympathetic whatever audience he happens to be addressing, as a good party leader usually is. He understands the people who are out of work and wants to help them. He believes in the Republican party and its cooperation between parties. One day he argues for cooperation with the Democrats and the next for defeating them as the enemies of fiscal responsibility and even peace in the work.

This is creating a problem, not only for the President but for the nation. For among the people who admire his candor and wish him well—which means most of the American people—he is raising doubts about his judgment in insisting that there is a Republican party answer to the problems of inflation and peace. By the accident of history, he personally, his real power lay in the fact that he was the opposite of Nixon and Johnson, a plain honest and uncomplicated man. The country was sick of party politics, but lately he has insisted on the ridiculous thesis that peace and economic stability depend on electing Republicans next month.

**Policy and Politics**  
This has hurt him, not only on Capitol Hill, but with the most thoughtful members of his cabinet and his White House staff. Most of them wish he had stayed in Washington and concentrated on policy instead of politics.

Ford, like Nixon, seemed free to deal with the problems beyond his immediate understanding. This is what Ford has not done. Like Harry Truman he has made the political pitch, and made the opposition, but after the election next month, he will probably have to change his tune and his team. The problems before him are not political but national, and after election day, he will have to forget his old political tactics and try to be President.

## Israel and the Rio Plata

By C.L. Sulzberger

HERZLIYA, Israel—It would probably astonish most people to know that Israel counts on Argentina as potentially the largest remaining source of Jewish immigration that can fill this dynamic little country's constant clamor for more people, above all an already-educated elite.

There are some 25,000 Argentine Jews here and those born in the southern republic are naturalized, are entitled to dual citizenship (more than half the total). But an estimated 600,000 of Latin America's approximately 900,000 Jews still live in Argentina.

The principal reason for an initial concentration was that the 19th-century French philanthropist, Baron Maurice de Hirsch, financed the establishment of agricultural colonies of oppressed European Jews in rural Argentina. There was also heavy immigration after World War I.

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## EC to Urge Controls on Export Restrictions

By Douglas Ramsey

SELS, Oct. 25 (WP)—Common Market will push multilateral controls on export restrictions during world trade talks, Sir Christopher announced yesterday.

Common Market's top negotiator also said Europe for international agreements in wheat, corn, barley, rice, sugar and dairy at the talks. The negotiator said the U.S. before the end of 1974, the negotiator sent his own text for a negotiating session to the nine member governments yesterday.

A foreign trade official of the executive commission, speaking for the entire EEC, said long-awaited sequel to the 1973 Kennedy Round basic mandate is expected to be approved by the governments in December with few if any, said Sir Christopher. The negotiator said the talks will be "from the start of next year."

Accord on Access to supplies in the world is now as important as markets, if not more so, Christopher stressed yesterday. In the past, trade talks have been with lowering tariff and setting up controls on the use of import rights to keep foreign goods out of the European market.

## U.S. Fund Set Gold Buying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—A mutual fund whose investment will be in gold has been formed, according to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

American Gold Bullion Co. of New York said it is authorized to provide investors with an opportunity to invest in gold and silver bullion. The company said it will be allowed to sell gold as of Jan. 1, 1975, a 40-year ban against investments under a law by Congress this year.

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## Swedes Act on Work Monotony

MALMO, Sweden, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ)—Faster than industrial embassies elsewhere, companies around Sweden are facing up to a nasty fact of modern industrial life: high pay does not necessarily make for a happy worker.

Swedish industrialists see the same symptoms of employee dissatisfaction as exist elsewhere. What distinguishes the most ambitious Swedish efforts to cure the problem are the dual themes of decentralization and dialogue.

The idea is to put some variety and some responsibility into crushing tedious but crucially important production jobs. If the worker is given more responsibility, he feels more responsible—and more tied to the company, it is reasoned.

At Eskom's shipyard here it seems to work. In 1969, personnel turnover was running at an annual rate of 80 per cent a year and management, by calling in efficiency experts and pressing for more production, only inflamed the situation.

Then management approached the union, got its suggestions, and now uses worker-management committees even for advice on super-tanker construction schedules. The firm feels it has boosted both production and worker satisfaction.

Now there are work-enrichment experiments all around Sweden. Best-known is the Volvo automobile plant at Kalmar, where the conventional assembly line has been scrapped and groups of workers assemble an entire auto rather than carry out a single operation.

Some other examples in various industries: Asea, the big manufacturer of electrical equipment for industry, has moved the office onto the factory floor in a plant in Vasteras that makes relays. Engineers, salesmen, product-design people and other white-collar workers share facilities with production workers. Curt Nicolin, Asea president, notes that the experiment has spurred efforts to reduce noise, improve lighting and correct other "evils which stem from this manufacturing process."

At Hallstadvik, just outside Stockholm, the Holstens Bank group has enlisted its workers to help design and build a big paper mill. The idea is to make the working environment as attractive as possible and shape it to the workers' needs.

At Vastby foundry, a die-casting shop in the Granges group, the 60 production workers have been reorganized into eight semiautonomous groups sharing equally in production bonuses for work turned out by the foundry.

The Orefors glassworks, which was suffering from uneven work flow in the grinding and polishing department turned the operation over to the workers, who reorganized it into three separate production groups. Jobs are rotated to make for variety and interest.

At the rock-drilling machine assembly department of the Atlas Cocco group, outside Stockholm, workers have replaced the assembly line with a round table for group work and a system of shared monetary rewards.

Sweden's blue collar labor problems began in the late 1960s—drumming, during a boom. With labor in demand, workers were deserting the tedious jobs on the production line.

The current changes from assembly line to round table may not sound very thrilling to a white collar observer. For assembly line workers, they are revolutionary. For them, instead of doing one operation endlessly, they may do several, or assemble an entire unit. If a worker learns several operations, job rotation becomes possible.

Workers also have been clamoring for an end to the old piecework wage system (except for younger workers with abundant energy and a short-term view). But they do not want a complete switchover to fixed wages. Employers agree that the best configuration seems to be a pay package in which 70 to 90 per cent is fixed, and further pay comes from premiums and production bonuses.

## Use of Escalator Clause Is Spreading

## U.S. Workers Win Larger Pay Increases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ)—Wage increases in major U.S. labor settlements continued to grow in the third quarter as first-year pay boosts swelled and more contract included cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The Labor Department said the average increase in contracts signed in the quarter was 11.3 per cent, up from 10 per cent in the second quarter. Major contracts are defined as those covering 1,000 or more workers.

The new contracts contained first-year wage increases averaging 11.1 per cent, up from 10.2 per cent in the second quarter. But escalator clauses pushed the latest average to 11.3 per cent.

Escalators have continued to flatten the yield of the contracts signed during the second quarter as well, bringing their first-year average to 10.8 per cent.

The accelerating pattern of wage increases this year has produced average wage gains in major contracts of 9.3 per cent in the 12 months ending Sept. 30, up from 7 per cent in the prior 12 months, the Labor Department said.

Wages still are not keeping pace with prices, however. In the same 12-month period in which wage boosts averaged 9.3 per cent the Labor Department's consumer price index swelled 12.1 per cent. And even the 11.3-per-cent average wage increase in third-quarter contracts is still below average boosts in some years before pay controls.

To help cope with the pay-price disparity, more and more unions are pressing for cost-of-living escalator clauses in their contracts to the periodic wage adjustments to changes in the consumer price index.

The department said escalator clauses were adopted in 110 settlements covering 612,000 workers during 1974's first nine months.

"The pickup in coverage this year was in a wide variety of industries, including construction and apparel, where such provisions were previously uncommon," the department said.

The department estimates about five million workers are covered by such clauses, up from 4.5 million as of the second quarter. Though the five million workers are only a small percentage of the total U.S. workforce, they represent about 49 per cent of those covered by major settlements.

The new Labor Department statistics also show some impressively large gains from the escalator clauses.

## GM Cutting Back Production, Will Lay Off 6,000 Workers

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP)—General Motors Corp. announced yesterday that it is cutting back production at four of its large assembly plants because sales of new cars have plummeted.

The production cutbacks will lay off 6,000 GM assembly-line workers indefinitely as well as an undetermined number of workers at other GM plants which supply parts to the four factories. GM reported late today sharply lower profits in the third quarter and nine months. The figures are contained in the company reports.

The GM announcement follows by days reports from Ford and Chrysler that they were working on extensive cost-cutting programs including laying off salaried workers and trimming capital expenditures as well as shutting down assembly lines. New car sales for mid-October were off 28 per cent from last year. The decline was the sharpest at GM, where sales fell 34 per cent, and at American Motors, which saw a 46 per cent dip in sales. Chrysler and Ford both had sales about 18 per cent lower than during mid-October of 1973. During the first 10 days of the

month sales were down 15 per cent.

October is generally one of the strongest months for new car sales because it is very early in the model year, which begins in September for most companies although introduction dates were delayed this year to permit dealers to sell some of the 1974 cars that had backed up in inventories.

But consumer worries about the future of the economy have had a dampening effect on new car sales, helping make it the worst new-model introduction period since 1964.

"We need a restoration of consumer confidence," Chrysler chairman Lynn Townsend said Tuesday. "Washington has told everyone not to buy and the recession is here now in the auto industry. This 'don't buy philosophy' is hurting us."

Another deterrent to sales is higher prices. Price tags on the 1975 models are on the average nearly \$1,000 above those on 1974 models when they were introduced, and auto industry executives say they may have to raise prices still further because of soaring costs.

## Company Reports

American Natural Gas			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 615.7	573.3	
	Profits (millions) 66.8	62.1	
	Per Share 3.61	3.37	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 816.2	768.3	
	Profits (millions) 91.3	80.5	
	Per Share 4.55	4.37	
Atlantic Richfield			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 1,900.0	1,900.0	
	Profits (millions) 144.0	140.8	
	Per Share 2.53	2.46	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 5,200.0	5,200.0	
	Profits (millions) 377.7	377.7	
	Per Share 6.85	6.85	
Cities Service			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 45.8	26.1	
	Profits (millions) 1.70	0.97	
	Per Share 1.68	0.94	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 134.6	83.4	
	Profits (millions) 6.26	3.46	
	Per Share 6.26	3.46	
Combustion Engineering			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 972.7	815.7	
	Profits (millions) 27.88	28.27	
	Per Share 2.61	2.66	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 2,812.1	2,812.1	
	Profits (millions) 80.18	85.29	
	Per Share 1.65	1.66	
Delta Air Lines			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 24.65	17.42	
	Profits (millions) 1.24	0.58	
	Per Share 1.24	0.58	
Duke Power			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 60.18	55.29	
	Profits (millions) 1.65	1.44	
	Per Share 1.65	1.44	
General Motors			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 8,338.0	7,688.0	
	Profits (millions) 16.0	26.0	
	Per Share 0.5	0.92	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 22,200.0	20,800.0	
	Profits (millions) 442.0	1,881.0	
	Per Share 1.51	6.54	
Getty Oil			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 747.0	436.2	
	Profits (millions) 86.53	31.83	
	Per Share 4.63	1.68	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 2,077.0	1,243.0	
	Profits (millions) 223.56	82.42	
	Per Share 11.97	4.35	
LTV			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 1,241.3	1,070.6	
	Profits (millions) 24.8	10.4	
	Per Share 2.31	1.10	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 3,543.7	3,061.5	
	Profits (millions) 59.2	28.3	
	Per Share 6.56	3.01	
	Share Diluted 3.38	2.19	
Missouri Pacific			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 226.5	110.1	
	Profits (millions) 15.93	4.68	
	Per Share Diluted 1.28	0.64	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 658.4	551.9	
	Profits (millions) 41.35	23.85	
	Per Share Diluted 3.51	1.77	
Mobil Oil			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 5,480.0	3,210.0	
	Profits (millions) 277.8	231.2	
	Per Share 2.72	2.27	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 14,960.0	8,260.0	
	Profits (millions) 803.8	571.2	
	Per Share 8.87	5.61	
Occidental Petroleum			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 1,529.7	1,005.5	
	Profits (millions) 86.53	31.83	
	Per Share 1.49	0.31	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 4,469.5	2,821.1	
	Profits (millions) 247.41	135.72	
	Per Share 4.22	0.71	
	Share Diluted 3.31		
Phelps Dodge			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 226.2	274.1	
	Profits (millions) 18.5	19.9	
	Per Share 0.92	0.97	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 804.5	689.9	
	Profits (millions) 96.9	74.5	
	Per Share 4.71	3.63	
Procter & Gamble			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter	Revenue (millions) 1,880.6	1,554.8	
	Profits (millions) 105.9	85.04	
	Per Share 1.28	1.06	
Sperry Rand			
	1974	1973	
Second Quarter	Revenue (millions) 721.9	633.9	
	Profits (millions) 39.51	25.65	
	Per Share 0.86	0.75	
Six months	Revenue (millions) 1,451.6	1,235.9	
	Profits (millions) 56.15	49.15	
	Per Share 1.63	1.43	
Tenneco			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter	Revenue (millions) 1,273.5	954.5	
	Profits (millions) 73.4	54.3	
	Per Share 0.92	0.65	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 3,827.4	2,821.5	
	Profits (millions) 245.0	149.3	
	Per Share 3.14	1.80	
	Share Diluted 2.63	1.59	
Textron			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 621.5	438.9	
	Profits (millions) 24.58	22.66	
	Per Share 0.86	0.58	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 1,549.5	1,259.2	
	Profits (millions) 75.39	71.59	
	Per Share 2.03	1.87	
Washington Post			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions) 68.81	56.95	
	Profits (millions) 2.09	1.97	
	Per Share 0.44	0.42	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions) 202.82	175.78	
	Profits (millions) 9.05	8.4	
	Per Share 1.90	1.77	

## U.S., Germany Report Trade Data

PARIS, Oct. 25 (IET)—A 10-per-cent plunge in imports helped the United States reduce its trade deficit last month while a continuing rise in exports pushed West Germany's trade surplus still higher, figures released in Washington and Wiesbaden showed today.

In Washington, the Commerce Department said that imports fell by 10.3 per cent while exports dropped only 1 per cent, leaving a deficit of \$333 million.

That shortfall was sharply reduced from the record \$1.13-billion deficit set in August and was the smallest deficit since last April, when the United States achieved a trade surplus of \$92.6 million.

A sharp drop in imports of food, oil and cars was mostly responsible for the lower deficit.

Germany, meanwhile, said its trade surplus in September rose to 4.075 billion marks from 3.255 billion marks in August and 3.761 billion marks in September, 1973.

Germany's excess of exports over imports for the first nine months of the year now totals almost 37 billion marks, well ahead of the 33-billion-mark figure for all of last year.

Exports jumped by 81 per cent for the January-to-September period this year compared to 1973, while imports rose more slowly, at 25 per cent.

The increase in the international value of the mark, which made German goods more expensive, and despite the country's huge oil bill, Germany is the biggest oil importer in Europe.

The German statistics office noted that September exports were worth 18,821 billion marks, 3 per cent more than in August, and imports were 2 per cent lower at 14,748 billion marks.

While exports continue to thrive, the domestic economy is close to stagnation and financial observers saw this as one cause for the lower imports.

Big German trade surpluses are usually partly offset by deficits

on invisibles like tourism, transport, insurance and remittances by the 2.5 million foreign workers of cash to their home countries.

The statistics office said that with invisibles taken into account, the current-account balance-of-payments surplus in September was 1.6 billion marks, compared with a deficit in August of 200 million marks.

The current-account surplus for the first nine months of 1974 totaled 16.9 billion marks—more than four times the surplus in the same period last year.

Thanks to its foreign trade successes, Germany has amassed gold and foreign currency reserves of more than 87 billion marks—more than all other Common Market partners combined.

In Washington, the Commerce Department said that the trade balance so far this year is in deficit by a total of \$2.3 billion.

The main factor in the decrease in September's deficit was dwindling demand for foreign oil. Imports of oil fell 9.5 per cent below the amount imported in September last year.

Despite the fact that the United States has already paid more than twice as much as last year for this year's imports of oil, the volume of imports is actually down by 3.3 per cent compared to the first nine months of last year.

The Commerce Department figures showed that food imports were off by 13 per cent in September with the lowest monthly imported food bill so far this year.

## Bank Rate Move Aids Stocks But Gloom Pushes Back Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Stocks responded favorably at the outset today to a new reduction in the bank prime interest rate and to other monetary developments.

But enthusiasm waned and by the final gong the market had retreated considerably to close virtually unchanged in the slowest session in three weeks on the New York Stock Exchange.

The number of issues advancing and declining were about even, while market averages showed only small changes from the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 636.19, down 0.07 point. Volume totaled 12.65 million shares compared with 14.91 million yesterday.

Brokers related the strong early gain to a new 1/4-point prime rate cut to 11 per cent by First National City Bank, a surge in the money supply and a significant decline in business bank loan demand at major New York banks.

However, they added that investors continued to be troubled about a slowing economy and uncontrolled inflation.

General Telephone & Electronics stock fell 1/8 to 18 7/8. The company reported lower third-quarter net from continuing operations. It also said that after losses and reserve provisions it had a 1974 quarter final loss of \$18.5 million.



## Trading

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26











## Preview of Pro Football Games

Brian N. Wallace

Preview of all games on national Football League (NFL) with win-loss-tied record.

(4-0) at Giants (1-5-0) — The Giants will be the best team in the NFL. They have a great defense and a great offense. They are the only team in the NFL that has not lost a game.

(4-2-0) at St. Louis (1-5-0) — The Cardinals will be the best team in the NFL. They have a great defense and a great offense. They are the only team in the NFL that has not lost a game.

(3-3-0) at Detroit (1-5-0) — The Lions will be the best team in the NFL. They have a great defense and a great offense. They are the only team in the NFL that has not lost a game.

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starting quarterback. John Hadl has not reported as yet. Lions got big charge from beating Vikings as Bill Munson had his best passing game ever. Choice: Detroit by 6.

Philadelphia (4-2-0) at New Orleans (2-4-0) — Archie Manning has been restored to No. 1 quarterback after one game on bench. "He's the best we have," said Saints coach John North. Eagles' Harold Carmichael, 6-3, 235, is defensive back's most hated receiver because he's big, fast, tough and mean. Choice: Philadelphia by 7.

Baltimore (1-5-0) at Miami (4-2-0) — Dolphins have cornerbacks Tim Foley and Curtis Johnson healthy again, which solidifies defense. But offense will miss Warfield, Morris, Chm and Briscoe, still injured. "We continue to improve," says coach Joe Thomas of Colts. Choice: Miami by 16.

Denver (3-3-0) at Cleveland (1-5-0) — "We have a good team. Perhaps we have something started," said Bronco coach John

Ralston. Browns are still struggling. If this game is a bad one, heads may roll. Choice: Denver by 6.

Kansas City (2-4-0) at Cincinnati (4-2-0) — Offers just missed upsetting St. Louis as Dan Pastorini passed for 354 yards. "They're going to beat someone soon," says Bengals coach Paul Brown. Brown's kicker, Horst Muhlmann, may miss this game with thigh injury and the defensive line is hurt, too. Choice: Cincinnati by 17.

Kansas City (2-4-0) at San Diego (1-5-0) — Francis Peay, one-time Giant tackle who took huge bonus, now starting at guard for Chiefs, who are going nowhere. Neither are up and down Chargers. Choice: Kansas City by 4.

Chicago (3-3-0) at Buffalo (5-1-0) — "We're good enough to beat anyone," says Abe Giron, Bears' coach. He said the same thing two losing seasons ago. Overlooked are Bills' fine receivers, Ahmad Rashad, J.D. Hill and Paul Seymour, plus the sharp-shooting quarterback, Joe Ferguson. Choice: Buffalo by 10.

New England (5-1-0) at Minnesota (5-1-0) — Jim Finkel will try to pass into Vikings' vulnerable strongside defense where Jackie Wallace at cornerback and Terry Brown at strong safety have replaced injured regulars Bobby Bryant and Jeff Wright. Pat Mack Herring, spectacular outside runner and kick returner, has some ankle but may play. Choice: Minnesota by 6.

Oakland (5-1-0) at San Francisco (2-4-0) — Rookie Tom Owen, 13th-round draft choice from Wichita State, will start at quarterback with Norm Snead available for relief. Jack Tatum, Raider strong safety, having big year. Choice: Oakland by 14.

Atlanta (2-4-0) at Pittsburgh (4-1-1) — Falcons have their regular runners, Dave Hampton and Art Malone, back in lineup. But quarterback post remains unsettled. Pat Sullivan may start again. Steeler defense, led by Joe Green, has been strong. However, L.C. Greenwood, another good one, is hurt. Choice: Pittsburgh by 14.

Los Angeles (4-2-0) at New York Jets (1-5-0) — Mike Adamle likely to fill in for John Riggins, whose absence will further deplete Jets' offense. They are up against a mighty defense and a devouring rushing attack. The Rams' offensive line has 64 seasons of experience. Choice: Los Angeles by 15.

Storm Still Brewing — PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The Portland Storm, fighting for economic survival, upped the Memphis Southern, 26-25, last night in a World Football League game before a crowd of 15,000.

Storm owner Bob Harris said earlier in the week the club would have to consider a move if fan support did not improve. While he handed the corps of 15,000 loyal fans the club has averaged this season, he said the team could no longer exist with crowds of that size.

The victory over the WFL's premier team was Portland's sixth against 10 losses and one tie and kept the Storm in the battle for a playoff spot. The loss snapped an 11-game winning streak for Memphis.

Pete Beathard threw touchdown passes of 42 and eight yards to wide-receiver Jeff Baker as the Storm rolled up 13 first downs in the opening quarter.

Koch Tops Okker To Gain Semifinal

TERREHAN, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Brazil's Tomas Koch beat Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 7-6, 7-6, to qualify for the semifinals of the \$100,000 Arjantin tennis cup at the Imperial Country Club today.

Defending champion Paul Ramirez served powerfully to defeat Britain's Roger Taylor, 6-3, 6-4, and will meet Swedish teen-age star Bjorn Borg in tomorrow's semifinals.

Gulleroms Vilas of Argentina used his top-spin shots to full advantage to win 6-4, 6-4 against Brian Gottfried of the United States to gain the semifinals.



BATTLING THE BLUES—St. Louis goalie John Davidson stops shot by Boston's Wayne Cashman, and Cashman is then stopped by a pair of checking Blues' defenders...

## Foreman Has Something Good—and Bad—to Say About Ali

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI)—"I like the fella. I really do," George Foreman said of Muhammad Ali yesterday. "I like Ali for the great contributions he's made to boxing, to his religion, to the young people."

The tribute, delivered in a measured tone, blunted questions designed to provoke a sharp response to Ali's cracks about the heavyweight champion.

Foreman has been listening to and reading about Ali's bombast for half a year. With the trace of a smile, he told of a friend's parrot that would say, "You stupid, you stupid."

"Didn't mean nothin', coming from a parrot," Foreman said. "If it comes from someone intelligent, well, then, you think about it."

As always, he was asked about his weight. As always, he brushed it aside. "My weight is heavy," he said. "But I haven't been around a scale all."

Actually, as trainer Dick Sadler

pointed out, Foreman's weight in his 40 fights has never varied by more than two pounds or so. He will probably come in about 222.

"I would like to knock Ali out," Foreman continued. "No, nothing personal. I just don't like to see anyone get hurt. That's why I like that. It's nice, peaceful."

Earlier, Ali had his workout,

followed by the usual press conference shenanigans in which he assailed Foreman's ring record as being nothing because Foreman fought mostly nobodies. With trainer Angelo Dundee as straight man calling off the list of 40 fights Foreman has won, Ali asked, "Anybody ever hear of him?"

After each name was called,

Dundee then read out Joe Frazier. With the timing of a comedian Ali spluttered, spluttered, and then said: "He got me drunk and then he mugged me."

Listening, Sadler shook his head, smiled and said, "Same old chant. He's just whistling past the graveyard. When he beat Sonny Liston, Liston was in his 30s. Ali in his 20s. Now Ali's in his 30s. George is in his 20s. Time don't wait for no one, not even Muhammad Ali, and his time's come."

Heavyweight Profits

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The promoters of the George Foreman-Muhammad Ali heavyweight championship are home free. They say they've covered

to the star of the World Series at The Plaza Hotel apparently comfortable to continue her role as a "player's wife." But exactly what happens when players fight?

"We're involved," she said. "We don't hide it. We ask each other what the fights were about. Usually, we're the last to know."

Rollie Fingers and his teammate, John (Blue Moon) Odom, had the latest brawl, the day before the Series. Odom wound up with a sprained ankle; reliever Fingers had half-a-dozen stitches taken in his scalp but wound up with a new car which he came here to collect for being the World Series' most valuable player.

"Since I've been with the A's we have winning matches and losing matches," he said. "But once we get across the white line we just concentrate on baseball."

Next season, he warns, owner Charles O. Finley will have to worry more about salaries than fights. "Mr. Finley will find himself with players wanting more money," said Fingers. "He will be going to lots of arbitration sessions."

Skill Fingers called Finley "a nice guy" who gave him \$5,000 bonus after the 1973 World Series and paid for his honeymoon. "He takes an interest in his players," said Fingers. "On some clubs, you never see the owners. But Finley's always around."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT)—That great clubhouse philosopher, Roland Glen Fingers, twirled his Salvador Dali mustache, earlier this week and explained that life on the Oakland A's was like being married.

"If you don't yell at your wife, you must be a hell of a guy," said Fingers.

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to the star of the World Series at The Plaza Hotel apparently comfortable to continue her role as a "player's wife." But exactly what happens when players fight?

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Award for Martin

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT)—After transforming the Texas Rangers in one year from a last-place team to one that finished only five games behind the Oakland A's, Billy Martin was named yesterday as the American League's Manager of the Year in the Associated Press poll of writers and broadcasters.

Martin won a close race from Bill Virdon of the Yankees, 196 votes to 182. Pete Hawley of Baltimore finished third with 15 votes. In what was billed in Texas as "the great turnout," Martin took over a team that had won only 57 of 163 games in 1973. He had the Rangers in contention almost all season and finished second in the Western Division with 84 victories and 76 defeats.

"I don't believe in a lot of rules and a lot of fines," he said while explaining his philosophy of managing. "Players in the major leagues know how they are supposed to play and know how they are supposed to behave. I try to keep my players happy, but I'm not soft on them."

NBA Standings

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Philadelphia 31-11-0

Buffalo 22-20-1

New York 22-20-1

Boston 12-30-1

Central Division

Washington 30-1-0

Atlanta 22-20-1

Cleveland 23-20-1

Houston 23-20-1

New Orleans 9-30-1

Midwest Division

Minneapolis 31-11-0

Detroit 22-20-1

Chicago 22-20-1

San Francisco 22-20-1

Pacific Division

Phoenix 22-20-1

Portland 22-20-1

Seattle 22-20-1

San Diego 22-20-1

Golden State 22-20-1

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Memphis 89, Virginia 83

Danforth 79, Student 78

Perth 151

Kentucky 113, San Antonio 103

more 20, Dampier 20, Avelis 20, Reed 17, Gervin 20, Giles 22, Freeman 20.



while in game against New York, Blues' Don Awrey, left, tries to get around Rangers' Dale Rolfe but is grabbed and pushed off-balance in the first-period action.

## Fingers Philosophizes: Feuds Are Part of the Game—For A's

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